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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1889. TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DAY AT DOTHEN.

THE CAUSES OF THE ALLIANCE RIOT.

FARMERS TELL A STRAIGHT STORY.

The Merchants and Insurance Men Have Antagonized Them and the Town Council Has Challenged Opposition.

DOTHAN, Ala., via Bainbridge, Ga., October 15.—[Special.]—Everything is quiet here tonight, although throughout the day there has been considerable excitement consequent upon the preliminary trial of T. P. Collins, who was jailed yesterday, charged with murder. The trial was before Justice Keaton, and the alliance was in town in some force, plentifully armed, and threatened disturbance in the event Collins was not held to answer before the superior court. After a patient investigation, however, he was discharged. Upon this there were loud mutterings, but no outbreak resulted. Collins was a Dothan man. William Newberry, an alliance man, was held on a similar charge and released by giving a $500 bond. Powell, the deputy marshal, who was wounded yesterday, gave bond in the same amount.

Domingus, the marshal, who was literally

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS,

is in a dying condition.

Stringer and Walker, the alliance men killed yesterday, were buried today, no inquest being held upon them. It was reported that the alliance people would attack and burn the town tonight, and two men of that organization came up on the 7:40 train to witness it, but will have to return disappointed. All sorts of rumors have been flying fast, and the above is a specimen.

Yet the Dothan people are sleeping unmolested. There is no use disguising the fact that much bad blood exists between the alliance and people of Dothan, and a careful study of the situation has revealed the alliance side of the question. They proposed to put up a warehouse in the town, whereupon the council, on which are three merchants, put a tax of $50 on warehouses. This irritated the alliance, who felt that the town was against them, and they erected their building just over the corporation line. Then the council which, had never taxed drays before, charged $12 and $15 for their license.

THE ALLIANCE KICKED

heavily at this, and its collection from Stringer resulted in the massacre yesterday. Further than this, so it is alleged, after Saturday's disturbance that the merchants refused to buy cotton to be stored in the alliance warehouse.

The merchants say their refusal was only to last until the fuss was over. Again the alliance claim that the town refused to buy their cotton except at odd intervals, while the merchants say that only the bank, which has a warehouse of its own fully insured, while the alliance warehouse is not insured, refused to buy their cotton on insurance grounds alone. The alliance further avers that the town has systematically attempted to break them down in their effort to do in part a warehouse business for themselves. The alliance people deplore this state of affairs and hope that it may cease, yet they feel trampled upon in the exercise of their inalienable rights by the Dothan people.

It has also been stated to the CONSTITUTION that the trouble is not with the Dothan people and the alliance, but between the latter and the town authorities. They say that the arrest of Stringer on the 12th by the police was unnecessarily severe and cruel, in that he was

CLUBBED AND HANDCUFFED

when it could have been avoided by summoning a posse near at hand, to aid in the arrest. We find men on both sides who are free to confess that the whole difficulty could have been avoided by the exercise of more common sense and charity. Further, the alliance people do not wish it understood that they, as a body, had anything to do with precipitating the trouble; that it was the work of individuals. They claim truthfully and the testimony of merchants bears them out in the statement, that the farmers of Henry county, and especially those about Dothan, are independent, honest, upright and solvent, paying as they go, or with the best credit, hence they feel their ability to manage their own affairs without being discriminated against. It is said by some in Dothan that the country people are restive under the restraint of municipal regulations, never being accustomed to it, the town having not long been incorporated, and that this is one cause of the trouble. This may be so. The foregoing is a fair statement of the case at issue.

THE CONSTITUTION representative must say that the people of Dothan are as clever and hospitable a set as live anywhere in the south. Since he has been here he has been the recipient of much kind treatment at their hands and we trust that the present trouble will soon pass away and be forgotten.

THANKS RETURNED.

To Mr. J. R. Graves, of Bainbridge, manager of the Alabama Midland telegraph line, THE CONSTITUTION is indebted for many courtesies in this search for news, as also to the Midland railway, now under construction, for getting the special train through over the new and unlevel track last night to Dorthen on time.

BEN E. RUSSELL.

CHICAGO GRAND JURY.

The Body Adjourns Without Returning Additional Indictments.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The October grand jury adjourned for the day without returning any additional indictments. Investigation into the methods of jury bribers is temporarily at a standstill today. Efforts of the state are now directed toward finding out the leader of the conspiracy. The higher game is bound to come down at last, so at least State's Attorney Longenecker professes to believe. Connection between Kavanaugh and minor conspirators and that between Kavanaugh and John Graham have already been established. It now remains to be discovered who is behind Graham. That there is such a man no one connected with the prosecution appears to doubt. Owing, however, to the refusal of Graham to make any sort of statement, the prosecution is balked for a time in the investigation of the plot. Other lines of inquiry are being carefully followed, and it is believed that these will eventually lead to the detection of the man who has been the prime mover in the bribery conspiracy, are expected today, as the grand jury is engaged in the hearing of ordinary cases. Thomas Kavanaugh, one of the indicted in the jury bribing case, was released on bail by Judge Baker this morning. His bond was fixed at $5,000, the same as in the other cases.

Capsized by a Squall.

NEW YORK, October 15.—By the capsizing of the schoooner Laura in East River today, William James Hughes and Alexander Christie, were drowned, and Captain Eugene McLean and James Lawler severely injured. The schooner and her crew were all of this city. She had a deck load of iron when the vessel keeled over in a squall. The iron shifted to one side and threw the vessel on her beam ends so that another squall turned her over. She had too much sail set for today's weather.

WORDS OF CHEER

To the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—The first assembly of democratic societies of Pennsylvania began today in Thalia theatre, in this city. Over 800 delegates, representing democratic clubs in all parts of the state, are in attendance. A number of distinguished democrats are present, including Hon. W. L. Scott and Hon. E. A. Bigler, candidates for state treasurer.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncy F. Black, president of the democratic societies presided.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The following letter from Ex-President Cleveland was read:

NEW YORK, October 11, 1889.—Hon. Chauncy F. Black: Dear Sir: I am sorry that I shall not be able to be in Philadelphia at the general assembly of the democratic societies of Pennsylvania on the 15th instant, and cannot therefore attend the meeting, which will follow that assembly.

My estimate of the value of these democratic societies as agencies for the instruction of the people on political topics, and for the accomplishment of legitimate political work, is well known, and there was never a time when the interest of good government and national prosperity when they were more needed. The condition of political affairs is such that the attention of all true democrats should be directed to the enforcement of distinctive principles of party and in my opinion this is no time for search after makeshifts and temporary expedients.

We as a party are fairly enlisted in the cause of people and patriotism. Duty and party success require that we should be consistent and steadfast. All personal and selfish aims should be subordinated. I confidently expect that in work that we have in hand our democratic societies will exhibit an efficiency which will be gratefully acknowledged by all who have at heart the welfare and prosperity of the American people. Yours very sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Also the following from Hon. Sam Randall:

WALLINGFORD, October 7, 1889.—Hon. Chauncey F. Black—My Dear Sir: Your letter asking my presence at the general assembly of democratic clubs, to be held at Philadelphia on the 15th inst., is received. I shall go to Washington before that time and cannot accept, but appreciate your courtesy. I hope the meeting will be successful in every particular. Organization is what is needed in our state, and every effort in that direction should receive the encouragement and support of every democrat in our grand old commonwealth. Yours truly,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

They Denounce the Republicans for Misrepresenting Affairs in the South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 15.—At a meeting of the negro democratic state committee held in this city today, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Republican leaders of the north are misrepresenting the two races of the south by making incendiary speeches wholly uncalled for, and which do more to widen the breach between the races than anything else; therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee state to the colored people of this country that thing that will do the negroes of the south and north more good than anything else is a division of the negro vote; Be it further

Resolved, That educated and business negroes here are doing better two to one than those of the north, and that the wealth of the southern negro is due to the chance given them by the whites.

Be it further resolved, That the best thing the southern negro can do is to cease his war policy upon his white neighbor.

H. C. Smith, of Chattanooga, was selected to go to Ohio and take part in the campaign in that state. The negro republicans here made an effort to prevent the holding of the meeting. Delegates were present from every congressional district, except one.

THE MONEY NEEDED

To Improve the Streams and Harbors of the South.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—General Casey, chief of engineers, in his annual estimates submitted to the secretary of war, makes the following recommendations for appropriations for continuing work on the principal improvements under his charge during the year ending June 30, 1891: Potomac river flats, Washington, D. C., $1,000,000; James river, below Richmond, $400,000; Great Kanawha river, $500,000; Cape Fear river, North Carolina, $310,000; Coosa river, Georgia and Alabama, $225,000; St. Johns river, below Jacksonville, $300,000; Black Warrior river, Alabama, $300,000; Cumberland river, above and below Nashville, $500,000; Tennessee river, above and below Chattanooga, $1,030,000; Mississippi river, Minneapolis to Des Moines rapids, $1,000,000; Mississippi river, from Des Moines to Illinois river, $300,000; Mississippi river, from Illinois to Ohio river, $600,000; Norfolk harbor and approaches, $100,000; Charleston, S. C., harbor, $750,000; Winyaw bay, S. C., $300,000; Cumberland sound, Georgia and Florida, $500,000; Savannah harbor, $500,000; entrance to Key West harbor, $100,000; Mobile harbor, $500,000. The total amount recommended by General Casey for river and harbor improvements is $30,186,300. The total amount appropriated by the river and harbor bill for the year ending June 30, 1890, was $22,397,617.

The Mississippi river commission recommends appropriations for the fiscal year 1890-91 as follows;

Continuing surveys, $150,000: from mouth to the Ohio river, $4,000,000; improvements at Hickman, Ky., Greenville, Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans, $1,086,250; rectification of Red and Atchafalya rivers, $50,000. Total, $5,586,250.

The Missouri river commission ask the following appropriations: Salaries, surveys, etc., $150,000; general improvements, $1,000,000; special work at Sioux City, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Miami and Arrow Rock, $1,375,000; river above and below Sioux City, $60,000. Total, $2,760,000.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR PERRY.

A Short Sketch of Florida's Distinguished Dead.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 15.—Edward A. Perry, ex-governor of Florida, died at Kerrville, Texas, today, from paralysis, after an illness of about a week.

On Saturday, October 5, Governor Perry rode horseback, accompanied by his son Ned, from Pandora to Kerrville. When about one hundred yards from Kerrville the governor was noticed falling from his horse. His son managed to hold him until assistance came. After being taken to a house near by, the physician discovered that the whole right side was paralyzed. Since then he has been unable to speak, and has been unconscious most of the time.

Governor Perry was a native of Massachusetts, but settled in Pensacola prior to the war, where he practiced law. He raised a company in the spring of 1861, and took it to Virginia about July 1st of that year. Upon the death of Colonel Ward, of the Second Florida regiment, Governor Perry succeeded to its command. Later he became brigade commander, and participated in all campaigns of the army of northern Virginia. He was wounded at the battles of Seven Pines and of the Wilderness. After the war he returned to Pensacola and resumed the practice of law, subsequently entering actively into politics. In June, 1884, he was nominated as governor of Florida and elected the following November, serving a term of four years. In 1887 he was a prominent candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Jones, being opposed by ex-Governor Bloxham. The election finally resulted in the choice of Samuel Pasco, a compromise candidate. Governer Perry was strong with the older element in the democratic party and popular with all classes. His body will be brought to Pensacola for interment.

Death of Congressman Nutting.

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 15.—Hon. Newton W. Nutting, representative in congress from twenty-seventh district of this state, died at his residence here this afternoon, aged forty-nine. He was a member of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth congress, and was elected to the fifty-first congress, but resigned his seat on the 10th instant, in order that the vacancy might be filled at the coming election. His disease was cancer in the right jaw, symptoms of which became manifest three years ago. The fatal character of his malady was not realized until after his last nomination and election.

DASHED TO DEATH.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON AN INCLINE.

SEVERAL OF THE PASSENGERS KILLED

A Car on the Mount Auburn Goes With Fearful Velocity Down the Incline and Strikes Another Car at the Bottom.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—A frightful catastrophe occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock today on one of Mount Auburn inclined planes which lies at the head of Main street and reaches to the height of between 250 and 350 feet in a space of perhaps 2,000 feet or less. Two cars are employed, one on each track. They are drawn by two steel wire cables that are wound up on a drum at the top of the hill by an engine, located there and nine passengers had entered at a car at the foot of the plane and a number were on the other car at the top. The passage of the ascending car was all right until it had reached the top, when the machinery refused to work and the engineer could not stop it. The car was drawn against the bumper, the cables snapped in two and the car ran backward down the incline at lightning speed.

The crash at the foot of the plane was frightful. A cloud of dust arose that hid the wreck from view for a moment, but when it was dispelled

THE SCENE WAS HORRIBLE.

The iron gate that formed the lower end of the truck on which the car rested, was thrown sixty feet down the street. The top of the car was lying almost as far in the gutter. The truck itself and floor and seats of the car formed a shapeless wreck, mingled with the bleeding and mangled bodies of nine passengers. Two were taken out dead, one middle aged lady with gray hair, recognized as Mrs. Ives; the other, a young girl of 20, Miss Lillian Oscamp, daughter of Henry Oscamp. Another, Mr. N. Kneiss, a teacher, living at 14 Euclid avenue, died soon afterwards. Five others were injured, perhaps fatally, and one man escaped miraculously with but slight injury. This inclined plane is the oldest in the city. It was built twenty-one years ago, and this is the first accident, attended with the loss of life, at any of the four inclined planes that are in almost constant use. It is too early for an examination into the trouble with the engine, but there have been only two similar cases in the history of inclined planes here. In both the others the engine was got under control before the cables were broken.

IN THE OTHER CAR.

Perhaps a more horrible condition of any except the nine of the descending car was that of the passengers on the other car at the foot of the plane. They were locked in, as is always the case, and were compelled to await the coming of the other car and its inevitable crash beside them at the foot of the track.

A later list of the dead now stands:

JUDGE W. M. DICKSON,
MRS. CALEB IVES,
MISS LILLIAN OSCAMP,
MICHAEL KNEISS,
JOSEPH HOCHSTETTER.

The wounded are: Charles McFadden, both legs broken; Joseph McFadden, cut on the sides and various portions of the body and internal injuries; Mrs. Hochstetter, cuts and injuries; Mrs. Joseph McFadden.

The wounded were taken to the Cincinnati hospital. Charles Goebel, who was the man at the lever, who had the unspeakable horror to find himself unable to stop the engine, says he complained that the cut was not working properly.

"I told the engineer about it this morning," he said, "and the engineer told me he had repaired it. But it was evidently still out of order, and this must have been what has been the cause of the accident.

Engineer Howard Wooden, could not be found, though this is not considered as evidence that he is hiding. Confusion about the place was very great for a considerable time. Coroner Rendigs will make a thorough investigation of the cause of the accident.

MERCHANTS IN TROUBLE.

A Large Firm in Waco is Embarrassed—Assets and Liabilities.

WACO, Tex., October 15.—The firm of Lissberger, Solomon & Brown, wholesale dry goods and cotton factors, state that they are temporarily embarrassed, and today made a sale of their stocks of goods and store to H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, their principal creditors. Their other assets have been placed in the hands of a trustee who is empowered to collect and pay other creditors of the firm. Liabilities are placed at about $950,000, with assets estimated at $1,200,000. It is believed in business circles here that the firm can pay all their liabilities in full if given time to realize on their assets. None of the banks or other business firms of this city are affected by the failure, if such it may be called. The firm had been in business over fifteen years, and had an interest in several other business enterprises in this city and state. All of these are protected, and will go ahead as usual.

Fighting in Demara.

LONDON, October 15.—Advices from Brisbane, Queensland, state that Sir William MacGregor, administrator of New Guinea, accompanied by a party of twenty-two men, recently landed on the island of Demara. A force of 250 natives made an attack upon the party, but after hard fighting they were finally repulsed. When the natives retreated they left eleven of their number dead or wounded behind them. Several of the whites were wounded. Sir William's party then set fire to and burned the village of the natives.

Danville's New Road.

DANVILLE, Va., October 15.—Danville today voted $150,000 towards the western extension of the Atlantic and Danville railroad, from Danville to the coal fields of southwest Virginia. The city has already voted a like amount to the eastern end of the line, Danville to Norfolk, and that end of the road, two hundred miles long, will soon be open for business. Work on the western extension will begin as soon as practicable and the line pushed to completion. Bristol, Tenn., the probable western terminus of the line, telegraphed greetings today and assured Danville that Bristol would also subscribe $150,000 to the road.

Alabama Bonds Placed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 15.—[Special.] Governor Seay today, in New York, placed through Uhlfelder Bros., this city, the new issue of $954,000 state bonds, bearing 4 per cent, at one and one-tenth premium. The bonds were taken by the New York Security and Trust company, of which the late secretary of the treasury, Fairchild, is president. The bonds run thirty years; are issued to take up outstanding bonds, maturing, which bear six per cent.

The City Still in Darkness.

NEW YORK, October 15.—New York is again in a state of semi-darkness tonight. The Brush Electric Light company and United States Electric Light company continue to cut off their currents pending argument of the injunction cases against them in supreme court chambers. Theaters and public buildings are not inconvenienced. The police have instructions to exercise more vigilance in the dark thoroughfares of the city.

How Has the Mighty Fallen.

KANSAS CITY, October 15.—H. D. Gregg, for many years private secretary of General Sheriden when the general had his headquarters in Chicago, and for some time department clerk at Washington, and later a newspaper man at Omaha, Neb., was sentenced to the penitenriary today for five years for horse stealing.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Discussion On Revision of the Prayer Book—Other Proceedings.

NEW YORK, October 15.—In the Episcopal convention this morning the committee on canons presented its report, and asked to be discharged. They recommended the establishment of a board of regents on Christian education, to consist of three members from the house of bishops, three from the house of delegates and one from the joint committee, the latter to act also as advocate, the committee to report at the next convention. The resolution was passed.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of Michigan, then read the report of the committee on memorials of deceased members. Eulogies were read on all members who have died since the assembling of the last convention.

The report of the committee on amendments to the constitution was then, at the request of Dr. Benedict, of southern Ohio, placed on the calendar and the committee discharged.

A resolution was then passed requesting congress to pass a

STRINGENT AND UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW

for the District of Columbia and the territories, and attention was called to the report of the late commissioner of labor, Carroll D. Wright, on the subject of divorce.

The committee on prayerbook offered a resolution that morning and evening prayers should be printed in the same type as the rest of the service.

At 11:55 the house proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day.

Dr. Huntington then ascended the platform to speak on the subject of the report on liturgical revision. He announced that he divided his remarks under three heads—first, rhetorical- second, erroneous; and third, imaginative. He then proceeded to criticise the report severely.

Rev. George M. Christian, of New York, one of the members who prepared the minority report, then arose. He spoke warmly against the further revision of the prayerbook. He was followed by Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, of Michigan, who opposed further revision.

At the close of his remarks a motion to adjourn for lunch was carried.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS

at their session passed a resolution adopting prayers for rogation, or harvest season, for persons undertaking a journey, for unity, and for those who labor in gospel and for missions. It also adopted a thanksgiving clause for children recovering from sickness and returning from a journey.

The resignations of two bishops was the most important incident in the session of the upper house. Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, and Bishop Williams, of Japan, were the two, and their resignations were referred to the proper committee.

In the matter of the liturgical revision, the bishops did not concur with the lower house with regard to referring the hymnal over to the next convention for the reason that while they agreed in substances there were some provisions in the actions of the deputies which they thought advisable to modify.

ON REVISING THE PRAYER BOOK.

When the afternoon session of the convention assembled Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Swope, of New York, opened the debate on the proposed revisio of the prayer book. He deplored the modern tendency te revise the prayer book, and appealed to the meeting to stop it as sacrilegious.

Rov. Dr. Sessums, of Louisiana, favored the revision and the minority report. He said there was more harmony in the church since the work of revision was begun.

Rev. Dr. Noel advocated the adoption of the minority report, and Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, criticised the statement made by Dr. Sessums, "that the question of revision is more active now than it was six years ago," he said, "and it will only die when it is put to death. The present convention cannot bind the convention of 1892, but we can set it a good example."

Rev. Dr. A. Holland, of Missouri, told the convention that no church could tell him what prayers to offer in the privacy of his family, and he protested against making a crazy quilt out of the prayer book.

"I am a low churchman," he cried, "and I appeal to every low churchman to vote against this proposed revision."

Mr. Hill Burgin, of Pennsylvania, thought the majority report was at least worthy of consideration, and then Dr. Phillips Brooks argued strongly in favor of revision. If an attempt to get nearer the truth could destroy a man's faith, he thought such faith had better be destroyed. He sanctioned such changes as would keep the prayer book in living sympathy with the spirit of the age.

A resolution proposing to give each side ten minutes in which to close debate was accepted.

THE MAJORITY REPORT ADOPTED.

At 4:50 the chairman ordered the vote which was taken amid much excitement. It was a vote by dioceses and the secretary announced the result as follows: Ayes, 39; noes 46; divided 12. The minority report was therefore lost and the report of the majority will come up for consideration tomorrow.

The convention then adjourned for the day.

The East Alabama Fair.

OPELIKA, Ala., October 15.—[Special.]—The East Alabama fair opened today with a large crowd of visitors. The races today were good, and large audiences were present to witness them. In the trotting race Trimble's Hambletonian won. Time 2:46, with Princess second and Norwood third. In the pacing race Den Legyard won, with Lossitie Daisy second. Time, 2:58. Twenty stables of horses are already here, and more are looked for tonight. The agricultural display is the best that was ever seen here, and Opelika is trying to spread herself to make the fair the best one ever witnessed in this state.

SPORTING WORLD.

Association Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

First game. Cincinnati 8; St. Louis 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 11, St. Louis 7. Errors—Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 7. Batteries Duryea and Keenan; Stivetts and Milligan.

Second game. Cincinnati 1; St. Louis 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 6. Errors—Cincinnati 0, St. Louis 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Vaun and Autrey; Chamberlain and Morgan.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Eight innings.

Baltimore 2; Athletics 10. Base hits—Baltimore 5, Athletics 15. Errors—Baltimore 1, Athletics 1. Batteries—Foreman and Quinn; Weyhing and Cross.

Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Racing at Latonia today was good throughout and favorites received a good support. The track was in fair condition and the weather cool.

First race, selling, seven furlongs, Daisy Woodruff won, Amos A. second, Lizzie L. third. Time 1:31.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs, Littrall won Clamor second, Renounce third. Time 1:31.

Third race, five furlongs, Dollikins won, Lizzie C second, Mora third. Time 1:04.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter, Nevada won, Liederkranz second, Caruse third. Time 2:11.

Fifth race, Latonia prize handicap, for three-year-olds, one mile, Retrieve won, Brandolette second, Kate Malone third. Time 1:43½.

Sixth race, for two-year-olds, colts and geldings three-fourths of a mile, Prince Tonzo won, W. G Morris second, Mt. Lebanon third. Time 1:17.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, October 15.—First race, mile and one-sixteenth, Duplicity won. Time 1:57.

Second race, six furlongs, Geronimo won. Time 1:19¾.

Third race, mile and one-quarter, Ban Flag won. Time 2:17.

Fourth race, Successor won. Time 1:24¼.

Fifth race, one mile, Volunteer won. Time 1:47.

Sixth race, mile and one-sixteenth, Raymond won. Time 1:56.

Westchester Races.

MORRIS PARK, October 15.—Meeting ended today. Weather fine, but track heavy.

First race, mile and a furlong, Brightlight won. Time 2:02½.

Second race, five furlongs, Express won. Time 1:00¾.

Third race, mile and one-sixteenth, Reporter won. Time 1:56½.

Fourth race, one mile, Quesal won. Time 1:46½.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, Glendale won. Time 1:32¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs, Civil Service won. Time 1:15½

GOVERNOR D. B. HILL.

NEW YORK'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE ARRIVED LAST NIGHT.

AND A LARGE CROWD WELCOMED HIM

The Reception That Was Tendered Him—Speaking at the Kimball—Incidents of Lively Evening in Atlanta.

Governor David Bennett Hill is a popular man. He has been given many a reception, but never one more enthusiastic than that of last night.

The governor arrived in Atlanta a few minutes before midnight. His train was first billed to come at 8 o'clock, later at 9:40, then came the news that it could not reach here until 10:30—and still it did not come.

The Young Men's League was out in force. Room 104 at the Kimball, which was headquarters, was crowded all the evening after 6 o'clock and many a red-badged, red-hat young democrat was there to swell the crowd that was to yell for Hill.

Some of the older boys grew impatient at the delay; the younger ones didn't. The young 'uns enjoyed the excitement, and as soon as an elder, who had a place in the front ranks, grew tired there was a fight for that place.

And so it was that as the time for the arrival of the governor's train drew near the streets were still crowded and jammed with people.

And Governor Hill—where was he?

Up the Road to Meet Governor Hill.

The Atlanta delegation to meet Governor Hill left the city at 4:30 in a special car attached to the Air-Line belle.

The trip up the road was a pleasant one.

The party was composed of civilians and military men. They were:

Adjutant-General Kell; Colonel Harrell, of Bainbridge; Colonel West, of Atlanta; Colonel Smith, of Smithboro; Colonel Swift, of Elberton; Colonel Anderson, of Atlanta; Colonel Harper, of Rome; Colonel Daniel, of Augusta; Judge Henry B. Tompkins, Hon. M. C. Kiser, Hon. Don M. Bain, Hon. John K. Gramling, Mr. P. H. Snook, Mr. Julius L. Brown, Captain E. P. Howell, Hon. Pat Calhoun, Mr. H. Castleman, Mr. Eugene Block, Mr. E. Rich, Hon. G. V. Gress, Hon. Frank P. Ruse, Major E. Burkley, Hon. James O'Neil, Mr. Porter King, Hon. Hugh Gordon.

The train moved to Lulu, where a stop was made. There the gentlemen left the train for supper. Then an hour later the special southbound arrived, and the Atlanta crowd started home. The party then consisted of:

Governor Hill.
General Porter, adjutant-general.
Colonel Judson, secretary.
Colonel McEwan, assistant secretary.
General Lathrop, superintendent of prisons.
Hon. Henry R. Pierson, chancellor of the university.
General P. A. Collins, of Boston.
Hon. Roswell P. Flower.
Hon. A. Blecker Banks, ex-mayor New York.
Colonel E. L. Ridgeway, president of state board of emigration.

As the south bound special rolled away from Lula, the Atlanta delegation was introduced to Governor Hill and party. Then they separated to the different cars and the ride to Atlanta began.

Arrived in Atlanta.

"Atlanta!" fell from the brakeman's lips, and the same instant "bang!" bang!" came from outside the depot.

The news that the train was near Atlanta had caused a decided stir in the vicinity of the Kimball. The men who had been on top of the hotel preparing the fireworks had been busy, and as Governor Hill stepped from the passenger depot he found Atlanta painted red in his honor.

The governor and his party had the minute before stepped from their car to be welcomed by Governor Gordon and other prominent gentlemen. The two governors locked arms, and, followed by the governor's staff, and the reception committees, with the other visitors, walked toward the Kimball.

The reception along the route was indeed a grand one. The streets were so crowded that it was with difficulty that a path was cleared. On all sides the genuine Atlanta yell was heard—a hearty yell indicative of a hearty welcome. There was fire-works galore and red was the prevailing color in that part of the city.

In the Kimball.

Every nook and corner of the spacious arcades of the Kimball was early pre-empted, and by the time the visitors reached the building standing room couldn't have been had for love or money.

No crowd except the Cleveland crowd ever equalled it.

And the Hill crowd was just as big as that which assembled to meet the president.

When the well known figure of Governor Gordon was seen on the first arcade, just in front of the dining room entrance, hearty cheers gave the signal of recognition. Then Governor Hill was recognized and there were more cheers.

The Speaking.

Mayor Glenn was the first to extend welcome to New York's governor. He said:

Governor Hill: I will say that I am glad to welcome you to Atlanta; we are all glad to see you; we all extend to you a most cordial welcome; but as the crowd is anxious to hear you, and owing to the lateness of the hour, I will not detain you longer. [Cheers for the mayor of Atlanta.]

GOVERNOR GORDON.

Then came Georgia's governor.

Governor Gordon was received with a prolonged outburst of applause, and said:

Governor Hill and Our Friends from the North: In the name and by the authority of more than one million of her sovereigns I welcome you to Georgia, whose people receive you into their homes and hearts as sons of sister states and brothers of a common republic. [Cheers.] Some of us have never met you before, and that is our misfortune; some of you have never seen Georgia before, and that is your misfortune. [Great laughter and applause.] But as reformation is always in order, we charge you by your love of the whole country, by the ties of kinship and good-fellowship, to mend your ways and improve your habits. [Laughter and applause.] We conjure you to do better in the future, to come to see us oftener and to stay longer when you come, [great applause] for the oftener you come and the longer you stay, the happier will you make this big hearted people. [Cheers.]

We will show you, gentlemen, a great exposition and a growing state; but we are too hospitable to excite your envy, [laughter] and therefore, with characteristic generosity, we admit to you in advance, that New York is almost the equal of Georgia in all the elements and evidences of progress. [Tremendous laughter, in which the visitors joined heartily.] That is to say, almost our equal, save in the certainty of democratic victories and the size of democratic majorities. [Renewed laughter and great applause.]

Gentlemen, for the time being we are yours, (a voice: "Yes, and we've got 'em, too, governor'), an not only now, but always we are yours in the bonds of American citizenship, of republican freedom and lasting fraternity.

PRESIDENT HILL, Y. M. D. L.

Mr. William P. Hill, president of the Young Men's Democratic club, next welcomed his namesake, the governor of New York, in the following words:

I greet you, sir, in the name of the young democracy of Atlanta, and I say to you, sir, that we honor you as the governor of the greatest, the most powerful, and the most populous state in this great union, and by reason of the exalted position which it is your good fortune, as it is your merit, to occupy, you deserve the admiration of your fellow-countrymen everywhere and the heartfelt welcome which tonight the young democracy of Atlanta tenders to you.

But it is not for this reason alone that we honor you. Every democrat knows and every democrat remembers that in the last national contest our great leader failed, but he fell, as should fall—the standard bearer of every grand principle, at the post of honor and of duty, and wider and further than the dark shadow of his defeat spreads the bright sunlight of his magnificent example, and when his disgruntled party leaders censured him for introducing a living issue into the politics of the country it was by your brave and manly words that Mr. Cleveland was set right, and it is by such utterances as yours, such work as you have done and will do, that the great principle for which he so gallantly contended will finally and most surely triumph. [Great applause.] You, sir, are a genuine source of inspiration to the young democracy everywhere, and, sir, on their behalf, I say to you tonight, we thank you for your brave words, we are grateful to you for your splendid work and we take you to our hearts here in Atlanta, for in welcoming you we honor ourselves. [Tremendrous applause.]

GOVERNOR D. B. HILL.

When Governor Hill stepped forward he was greeted by cheer after cheer. On being introduced he said:

Governor Gordon, Mr. Mayor, Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens—I thank you for this cordial and most unexpected reception tonight. I accept it gratefully; I accept it as such, not so much as a compliment to me, personally, but rather as a compliment to the great empire state of the union which I have the honor to represent on this occasion. [Cheers]. I have heard much of Georgia hospitality and of receptions in Georgia, but I will say that this far surpasses all that I had ever expected to have received. I do not propose to detain you with any lengthy remarks on this occasion. I will speak tomorrow at the exposition grounds when you will hear my views, not only in regard to the south, but on other subjects as well. I am pleased to be with you here tonight. I now realize that a great portion of my life has been lost in that I have not been able heretofore to visit the south, and especially this part of the south, the great empire state of Georgia. [Great cheering.] I am pleased, I am glad to meet you. appreciate this splendid demonstration. I am pleased to meet the democracy of this great state—members of a party of which we are all proud and to which we are all loyal. [Cheers.] This is the empire state of the south, and a grand democratic state—and I will say that while you refer to the fact that our standard bearer in the last campaign was defeated, we can still always proudly refer to this fact that while he was defeated

BY THE VOTES OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE,

nevertheless our principles received a majority of the votes of the American people. [Tremendous cheering.] Ours is emphatically the cause of the people; ours is emphatically the popular party—the party of the people. [Cheers.] We represent principles which will best subserve the true interests of the whole country. A democratic victory is necessary, in my judgment, to maintain and preserve the real interests of the people—the real good of our union. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I don't propose to detain you longer; possibly I may have something further on this to say, but I can only say in conclusion now that I thank you most heartily for this most cordial welcome. [Cheers for Governor Hill.]

Repeated calls being made for Mr. Henry W. Grady, at the conclusion of Governor Hill's address, he responded and said:

My Fellow Citizens: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the compliment of your call, but courtesy to our guests requires that after a long and fatiguing journey, they should be allowed to retire. I promise you, however, that when, during the progress of the great world's fair in 1892, which is to be held in Atlanta, that I will meet you all here and make you a speech to celebrate the election of a democratic president. [Prolonged cheering.]

You will now let me introduce to you one of the most prominent and one of the sturdiest democrats in all this country, the chairman of the last democratic national committee. I mean General Patrick A. Collins. [Cheers.]

GENERAL PAT COLLINS.

General Collins, after the applause with which his name was received had subsided, spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: The most eloquent man in the south has done to me what he has done to thousands before me—he has taken away my breath. [Laughter and cheers.]

I tell you, my friends, that this is a most pleasant way of "Marching through Georgia." [Cheers and laughter.] I desire to say just a word in supplement to what has been already said. Born in a foreign land, an alien land, I am yet a citizen of this great country, and I believe now that I comprehend the institutions of my country better now than any one "to the manner born," and I say to you now, as a Massachusetts yankee, born in Cork, [great laughter] that but few of us rightly value and righly comprehend the great legacy of freedom left us by our political ancestors. [Cheers.] I am glad to be able to do now what twenty-five years ago I could not have done—and that is travel so nicely and quickly and safely from Boston to Atlanta. [Laughter.] Friends all, we stand now together under one flag and I say "God bless the verdict which has made it so," and I thank you all exceedingly for the cordial reception you have given me tonight.

MR. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

Hon. Roswell P. Flower was then introduced by Mr. H. W. Grady in a very happy pun upon his name.

Mr. Flower spoke eloquently for some minutes upon the question of the coming world's fair in '92 and upon the subject of its location in New York. His frequent humorous allusions kept the large crowd in a constant uproar of laughter, and no address of the evening was more heartily enjoyed.

At the conclusion of this speech there was more cheering, and then the crowd dispersed.

THE PARTY AT CHARLOTTE.

Speeches by Some of the Gentlemen at the North Carolina City.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 15.—[Special.] Governor Hill and party en route to the Atlanta exposition arrived here at two o'clock today and a large crowd of prominent citizens, lawyers, merchants, brokers and bankers were at the station to pay respects to the distinguished party. Governor Hill had not expected to speak, but in response to frequent request and calls he said:

GOVERNOR HILL.

Fellow Citizens of Charlotte—I thank you for the compliment which you pay me by this informal reception. I assume that it is intended, not so much as a compliment to myself personally, but rather to the great state of New York, which I have the honor in part to represent upon this occasion. I need not assure you that I am pleased to pass a few moments in this beautiful town. I recall the fact that it is the home of my personal and political friend, the distinguished statesman of your place—Senator Zebulon Vance.

I am reminded further that this town is situated in the grand old state of North Carolina, known as the "Tar State." We have been in your state nearly all the morning, but we have not yet got any tar on our heels. I recall that further fact this was one of the original thirteen states and that your forefathers and ours fought in a common cause in the war of the revolution, side by side, during all that great contest against oppression, imbued with the true spirit of liberty.

I recall that history tells us that the first declaration of independence was proclaimed in this state in a place called Mecklenburg. This is my first visit to this portion of the south. I trust it will not be my last. I rejoice with you in the evidences of prosperity which we have observed on every hand, New York, as well as the whole north, takes an interest in your prosperity. Whatever advances your prosperity inures to the benefit of this great union of ours. We take an interest in your progress, the same as you do yourselves. I will not detain you further, upon this occasion. I have brought with me, upon my trip to Atlanta, several orators, who will speak to you, and I now thank you again for the compliment you pay me and bid you good afternoon.

MR. FLOWER.

Mr. Flower was then called for. He said:

Gentlemen of North Carolina—I greet you! This is my first visit through this beautiful country, stretching from Danville to Atlanta. I have never taken this trip before, but it is the only one in the south I have not taken. I come on a particular mission with Governor Hill. I come to show the people of Atlanta and the Piedmont region how to till the land. We are all farmers. But I desire to tell you, and I want you to keep it in mind that in 1892 we are going to have a world's fair in the city of New York, and we expect the congressmen and the senators from the old north state, and from all the other states in our union to do their duty to a city which exchanges the commodities of the north and south, the east and west, which has always been conservative like the old north state. We want you all to come to New York to our world's fair. If it were going to be a domestic affair we might want it to be in Charlotte, in Atlanta, in Memphis, in Louisville, in St. Louis, or in Chicago. But if it is going to be a world's fair we want it at the point most central to the world, because when we get the world here to look at the various commodities from the industries of North Carolina, which are thriving as I am told, you want to exhibit them in a place accessible to the world, and that place is the metropolis of the country—the city of New York, for the world will want to buy from the old north state. We expect with the various products of the country laid out before the gaze of the world, we can make them believe we are today a united people, and that they do not want to meddle with us or our affairs, even if we have no fortifications along our Atlantic seaboard.

Sometimes you may think it is hard work here in this old north state. You have only got thirtp people to the square mile, while in the more populous countries of the old world, as in Belgium, they have 481.

When your young men twenty-five years ago laid down their arms and went to work to make this country teem and thrive as never did before, you have no cause to repine. When European immigration comes in, all your trouble will disappear in regard to race. You will have Caucasians here, which will solve this question. I am glad to meet you, and will now give way to others.

CHANCELLOR PIERSON.

Hon. Henry R. Pierson, chancellor of the university of the state of New York, was called for and said a few words, expressive of his pleasure in seeing the great changes he everywhere observed in the condition of the people, the growth of industries and the prosperity everywhere indicated. He expressed his pleasure at the manufactures and growth of organized labor, and exhorted the boys to improve their school advantages which had so much increased.

MR. JACK J. SPALDING.

Mr. Jack Spalding got in a word for the exposition when he said:

Gentlemen—I am not going to make you any speech, but I want to call your attention to the most important matter connected with this trip, and that is that we are going to attend the great Piedmont exposition in the capital city of Georgia, and that we should be glad to have you all join us there tomorrow, at which time these distinguished gentlemen, a foretaste of whose eloquence has been served you today, will deliver more extended remarks.

A Dinner to General Collins.

One of the most pleasant features of the visit of the New York party, will be a banquet tendered by our Irish-American citizens to General Pat Collins, Governor Hill and party, Mr. John J. Falvey, Mr. Thomas F. Corrigan, Hon. P. J. Moran, Hon. J. F. O'Neill, Hon. Pat Walsh, of Augusta; Colonel F. J. M Daly, of Macon; and others, with a number of American friends will be present. The banquet will be given sometime on Thursday, and will be a rare occasion.

THE VETERANS' BALL.

The Pretty Dances of the Children and the Banquet.

The large hall on the ground floor of the old capitol was beautifully decorated last night for the ball which was given for the benefit of the Confederate Survivors' association.

A forest of evergreen trees hid the walls and made a leafy bower of the hall. Bright flags were placed at intervals between the trees, and the gay costumes of the two hundred children in fancy dress against the dark green background made a very beautiful picture.

Until 10 o'clock the little children danced and marched under the guidance of Professor Agostini until they were surfeited with enjoyment. After that hour the hall began to fill with older dancers, and the little ones became spectators.

At eleven o'clock the banquet was served. It was entirely prepared and served under the direction of Mrs. J. J. Duffy for the benefit of the Catholic church fair which is now in progress. Two long tables were set in one of the big rooms on the ground floor, on which all manner of good things were spread. Between vases of flowers and pyramids of fruit more substantial fare was placed. Turkeys and chickens and salads and light sandwiches were scattered with a lavish hand before the two hundred seats.

Mrs. Duffy and her assistants have worked indefatigably since she obtained the contract to furnish the banquet and the result of her labors was eminently satisfactory. After refreshing themselves at the supper table the dancers returned to the ball room and continued the festivities until early this morning.

MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS.

Professor Bill Leaves and Professor Davis Takes Charge.

On Saturday, the general normal class of the city public schools met to receive parting instructions from Professor C. R. Bill, who inaugurated music in their schools, and to welcome the new instructor, Professor B. C. Davis. Professor Bill was quite happy and effective in his closing lesson and farewell remarks, while Prof. Davis begins with an auspicious opening.

The board of education adopted the Mason system of music. At the close of the Saturday session, Prof. W. M. Slaton, of the Boy's High school, arose and expressed in complimentary terms the friendship which the class entertained for Professor Bill, and their admiration of his method of instruction. Professor Slaton then introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the unfailing courtesy, good humor and zealous fidelity of our musical instructor, Profes-or C. R. Bill.

Resolved, That we commend him for the thoroughness of his work.

Resolved, That we part from him with great regret and wish him long-continued success in his chosen labors.

PETER DENIES THE CHARGE.

He Says He is Not Running a Blind Tiger in the Capitol.

Peter McMichael, who has for thirteen years been a porter at the capitol, was deeply grieved at the publication which said that rumor charged him with running a blind tiger in room thirteen,

"I haven't been running any blind tiger boss,' he said, all I did was to go after a few bottles of beer sometimes when the members sent me after it, and when I got it I put the bottles in that room and they went there and drank it when they felt like it. Its all a mistake about my selling them liquor, and I haven't got any blind tiger. I don't know how in the world such a story got started."

Peter has long been in the service of the state, and has made a most efficient servant.

Death of a Prominent Lady.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard has gone to Montgomery to be present at the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Louisa M. Waddel, the widow of Dr. William W. Waddel, an eminent physician, an accomplished gentleman and an earnest Christian, being at the time of his death an elder in the Presbyterian church of Florida. He was a son of Rev. Moses Waddel, D.D., the great educator of South Carolina, who married a sister of Hon. John C. Calhoun, and subsequently president of Franklin college, at Athens. Mrs. Waddel was a superior woman, a devoted member of the Presbyterian church in Montgomery, to which city she removed after the death of her husband, and where her life illustrated her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. She survived all her children, and will be interred by their side in Montgomery cemetery.

AT THE THEATER.

"The Brigands" made a decided hit with the big audience which gathered to greet the Grau Opera company upon its second evening performance. It was another brilliant audience and the success which the company scored was pronounced.

Offenbach never wrote music that was not beautiful, and that of "The Brigands" is up to his usually high standard. Some of the solos are particularly catchy and pretty; the choruses are grand. The opera moves along with dash, the Grau company giving a very fair presentation of the great Casino success. There is some suggestion of the thieves of "Erminie" in the four brigands whose antics furnish the bulk of the fun.

Miss Greenwood and Miss Homer divided the honors, accorded the feminine portion of the cast, both by their singing and acting. Miss Aldrich made a pretty young farmer; Miss West was a solid-looking page.

Harry Brown, the comedian, kept everybody laughing from the time the curtain rose. He is undoubtedly the best comedian Grau has ever had. His topical song, "It's a Matter of Taste," is one of the best of the many with which the stage is flooded each year.

Mr. Gurville received several encores on his tenor solo; Mr. Mountjoy Walker added to the fun as the captain of a company of two carbineers, himself included; Mr. Guiberson was acceptable as the brigand chief.

As a whole, the production is a pleasing one. The opera is full of beauty, and is as well put on as is usual with road companies.

Tonight "The Brigands" will be repeated. Manager Grau announces that he has reserved two boxes for Governor Hill and the members of his party, and it is probable that they will be accepted.

At Thursday's matinee, "The Brigands" will be repeated, and at night "Amorita" will be produced with Miss Alice Vincent, who was Carleton's prima donna for four seasons, as the star. This will be Miss Vincent's first appearance with the Jules Grau company.

Worthy of Imitation.

From the Boston Herald.

A western railroad president is reported to have started out on foot to investigate the condition of 4,000 miles of his road. This is something of a new departure. It is usually the stockholders who have to do the walking.

MONTANA'S VOTE.

The Canvassers Summoned to Answer Before Court.

HELENA, Mont., October 15.—Judge DeWolfe has issued an order setting the hearing of the Silver Bow county contest case for November 1, the day of court. The order is for the canvassers to show cause why the contested county should not be counted. Members of the democratic state committee say they have the law of the territory on their side and the supreme court several years ago decided a case of the same kind, holding that if the votes were legally cast, the fact that a less number of judges than those provided by law presided at the election, did not vitiate the returns. They feel confident an order will be issued by Judge DeWolfe compelling the canvassers to count the vote as the returns show it should be counted, giving them the members of the Silver Bow legislative delegation. There was great excitement in Butte last night and the action of the canvassers was the one theme of conversation. The democrats say as no charge of fraud has been made by their opponents, the entire contest and decision was made on technical grounds. They will have the sentiment of a majority of the people with them in any action they may take to have the contested precinct counted.

HELENA, Mont., October 15.—There has been no new developments in the Silver Bow contest today, save that instead of the republicans getting in their entire legislative delegation they only get in six members, but that number is sufficient to overcome the democratic majority which showed on the face of returns. The general opinion among lawyers is that the Silver Bow canvassers had no authority to go back of the returns, and that the court will decide in favor of the counting of ballots as returned by the judges of elections. Democrats are open in denunciation of the action of the canvassers.

TANNER TALKS SOME MORE.

Why He Rerated Senator Manderson's Pension.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Commissioner Tanner expresses himself as follows concerning the rerating of Senator Manderson's pension:

"I have not seen a copy of Secretary Noble's lettler to Senator Manderson, but judging from extracts quoted in Senator Manderson's letter, I presume that he decided that the rerating was illegal because no application had been made; and if that is his reason, all I can say is that the secretary must have very peculiar ideas concerning the case. My conception of the duties of commissioner of pensions is entirely different. I have always considered that he should see that entire justice is done to all pensioners. If he discovers where injustice is being done to a pensioner.

HE SHOULD RIGHT THE WRONG,

and I am of that opinion still, Secretary Noble to the contrary notwithstanding.

"No application was made by the senator for re-rating but my action was only in pursuance of the course I had previously taken in many similar cases. The facts in the case are simply these: One evening while I was staying at the Ebbitt house, a friend and I were seated in my apartment discussing pension matters and among other things, we spoke of a number of cases which had come under our personal observation where injustice had been done a pensioner. My friend asked me if I knew Senator Manderson and stated that he was only receiving about one-half the pension he was really entitled to. I got to thinking about the matter, and before we parted I asked him to call at my office next day and remind me of our conversation. He did this, and I sent for the papers in Manderson's case, and, after a careful examination of them, found that he was entitled to a pension for total disability, whereas he was receiving a pension for half disability only, and I accordingly had him re-rated. Senator Manderson, in his letter to Secretary Noble, requested an examination as to his disability, and I think the least Secretary Noble could have done would have been to grant his request."

LANGSTON ON MAHONE.

The Colored Politician Says Little Billy Is No Friend of the Negro.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—John M. Langston is in Washington en route for Ohio. The Star this evening publishes a column interview with him in which he says some pretty harsh things about Mahone and gives a history of what has happened since the publication of his letter in which he promised to support the republican ticket. He accuses the white managers of the republican canvass in Virginia of having held aloof from him on account of his color and "the curl of his hair," and says he has been unable to make any arrangement with the state committee for canvassing Virginia. Hence he goes now to Onio to help Foraker. This paragraph appears in the Star's publication:

"Mr. Mahone's policy," he said, "seems to be, if I maymake a word for the occasion trying to democratise the republican party in Virginia. He wants to drive the negro into obscurity, giving him no countenance or recognition that he may gather around him white democrats who are willing to get what they can out of the republican party, if the negro is put down. He is trying to drive out and put down the negro for being a negro."

Jasper Write Killed.

BAXLEY, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—Mr. B. H. Mobley, of Graham, was driven to the necessity of killing Jasper Write, colored. It seems that they got into a dispute, when Write become furious, and picked up a cypress pole about eight feet long and struck Mr. Mobley on the shoulder, inflicting a painful wound, and then drew a knife and made to cut him, but never got to him before Mr. Mobley got a double-barrel gun and shot him twice, missing him the first shot.

The President Accepted.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Bishop J. J. Keane, rector of the new Catholic university; Rev. Dr. Garrigan, assistant rector, and Rev. Dr. H. L'Chappell, pastor of St. Mathews church, called on the president this morning and invited him to be present at the dedication and opening of the university November 13th. The president accepted the invitation with thanks and said he would certainly attend, if possible.

Marriage in Rome.

ROME, Ga., October 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Wm. A. Patton and Miss Ida Neven were married tonight at the First Baptist church by Rev. Mr. Hudgins, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The groom is one of Rome's rising young business men, and the bride one of our leading society belles.

Ex-assistant postmaster-general A. E. Stevenson is in the city, the guest of Hon. J. C Clements.

Work Resumed at Spring Valley.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., October 15.—Work was resumed here yesterday in the middle vein by about fifty men, on the conditions established by the Streator arbitration board. This was in oppositon to the resolution passed by the miners last Friday, and for this reason some trouble was anticipated. Nothing occurred, however, to disturb the peace.

Sale of Alabama Bonds.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 15.—Governor Seay has sold to parties in New York $954,000 worth of Alabama bonds, bearing four per cent interest, to replace the same amount of six per cent bonds which are due January 1, 1890. The price paid for four per cent bonds was one hundred and one and one-tenth.

The King of Portugal Dying.

LISBON, October 15.—It is officially announced that the condition of the king is critical. His whole body is paralyzed. The last sacrament has been administered.

The German Lutheran Fair.

The fair of the German Lutheran church, at Centennial hall, increases in interest.

Mrs. Louis Muller, president of the Ladies Aid society, has been busily engaged in the work, and Mr. C. J. Weinmeister, president of the society, has been present every night and has given his personal attention to the success of the fair.

Miss Dora Jentzen, who is in charge of the restaurant, has made a big success of that venture.

THE RATE ON LUMBER.

A Charge of Discrimination in Freight Against the East Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The interstate commerce commission has, in an opinion by Commissioner Morrison, announced its decision of the case of James & Abbott against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company and others. This is complaint of transportation charges on lumber carried from Johnson City, Tenn., to Boston, Mass. The rate of which complaint is made is 38 cents per 100 pounds of lumber in carload for the distance of 911 miles. Though from the more distant points of Atlanta, Ga., twelve hundred and forty miles, the lower rate of 34 cents is charged, which is alleged to be in violation of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce. From Macon, Ga., to Boston the rate is the same as from Johnson City, 417 miles shorter distance over the same line.

The commission holds that combined rail and water competition at longer distance does not justify a greater charge for a shorter distance, while the shorter distance is maintained by the carrier at points where competition is of greater force and more controlling than at a longer distance point. Such greater charge is not justified by the fact that local rates have been first paid on lumber to the longer distance points, nor by the fact that freight is shipped in cars from longer distance points, which brought machinery to those points, and for which profitable return loads were not always to be had; nor by the difference in the bulk and value of lumber when published rate sheets put lumber in the same class and at the same rate. While the distance is not always a controlling element in determining what is a reasonable raee there is ordinarily no better measure of railroad service of carrying goods, and when the rate of freight charges over a line in sending freight carried from a neighboring territory to the same market is considerably greater than over other lines for distances as long or longer. Such greater rate is held to be excessive and should be reduced. The rate on lumber from Johnson City to Boston should not exceed 33 cents per 100 pounds.

THE NEGRO REMEMBERED.

A Juror Who Asked Just One Question Too Many.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., October 15.—[Special.] A gentleman from an adjoining town, who passed through Milledgeville yesterday, told your correspondent of a little scene in the ordinary's court of his native county, a few days ago, that demonstrates the truth of the assertion that "great matters are often kindled from small fires." The case in question was against a young negro charged with lunacy, and twelve prominent gentlemen were sworn to investigate into his mental condition and give a verdict in accordance with the facts deduced. The foreman of the jury, though a prominent gentleman, had failed to gain an enviable reputation as a paymaster, and there is where the pinch came. In the cross-examination, usually attendant on such trials, the foreman propounded a few questions to the simple-minded negro that were readily answered.

"Do you know me?" asked the peer.

"Certainly I do," was the quick retort.

"Then, what is my name and where did you know me?"

The negro gazed at him with an air of confidence and then replied:

"Your name is Mr. John Blank. I worked for you all of year before last, and I swar' 'fore God you has nebber paid me a cent for it. Of course, I knows you."

In the laughter and confusion that followed, a verdict of "not crazy," was made, but Mr. Blank vows that he will never serve on another jury, especially to test the mental strength on a negro, which he likens unto gauging the kicking capacity of a mule.

The Wheat Growers to Meet.

TOPEKA, Kas., October 14.—[Special.]—Reduced rates have been granted on the certificate plan by all railroads to the wheat growers' convention, which meets at St. Louis, Mo., October 23d, 1889. Delegates and parties desiring to attend said convention will apply for particulars to their local ticket agents. From reports sent in of primary meetings that have been held in the various counties in the states and territories of the Mississippi valley, and from the appointment of delegates by sheriffs in counties where there has been no primaries held, together with the four delegates at large, which have been appointed by the governors of the states, it is assured that there will be a large attendance at the wheat growers' convention.

Beaten by Midnight Men.

GREENVILLE, S. C., October 15.—[Special.]—Mr. F. F. Nunneily, an old man about sixty years of age, living in Pickens county, about eight miles from this city, was called out of the house on Friday night last and set upon by three men, who bound and beat him unmercifully, leaving his body fearfully bruised. The parties who did the beating were unmasked and were recognized by Mr. Nunnelly, but have since left the country. His condition is quite critical and it is feared he will not recover.

A Distillery Seized.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—United States government officers have seized the distillery of Freiburg & Workum, of Lynchburg, Ohio, upon the charge of defrauding the United States by equalizing shortages from shrinkage in packages before the guager measures the contents. This, it is claimed, saved to them the payment of much government tax, and being in violation of the revenue law subjects the entire property to seizure. The whisky seiced amounts to more than a million gallons.

On Trial for Murder.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 15.—[Special.] The case of Young Edward Brown, who has been on trial at Marion since last Thursday, for the murder of R. G. Page, was concluded today and the case given tonight. Mr. Sinclair opened for the defense and was followed by Solicitor Bower, Melvil Carter closing. The verdict is expected sometime during the night. The evidence for the defense was very weak.

Wreck on a Colorado Railroad.

DENVER, Col., October 15.—A passenger train on the Denver and South Park railroad left the track between Leadville and Cairo, near Divide station, yesterday. The engine and cars were turned over and Engineer Andrew Dooner was buried under the wreck and instantly killed. His fireman, E. Cananan, was seriously injured. None of the passengers were killed, though several were injured.

To Locate in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 15.—[Special.]—Mr. W. Savige, of Boston, Mass., arrived in this city this morning and registered at the Harnett house. He is here to look into the prospects of establishing an agency in Savannah of the firm of Cobb, Haley & Co., one of the largest fish houses of New York city.

South Dakota Legislature.

PIERRE, S. D., October 15.—The legislature convened at 12 o'clock and the members were sworn in. Gov. Mellette then delivered his inaugural. The building could not accommodate the vast crowd and hundreds were turned away. The legislature adjourned to meet Wedneday for the purpose of balloting for United States senator.

The Royal Arch Degree.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., October 15.—[Special.]—Mr. A. M. Lambdin, the grand king of the grand chapter of Georgia, was in Atlanta last night, whither he went to officiate in conferring upon Governor Gordon, H. W. Grady and E. P. Howell the most excellent and royal arch degree.

Everywhere.

The death of the lineman, Feeks, suggests that all the peril does not lie in direct contact with a live electric light wire.

He was killed because he came in contact with a Western Union telegraph wire, through which a deadly alternating current was passing.

The current flowed into the telegraph wire by contact somewhere with a live light wire not insulated. Thus it appears that the danger is everywhere where wires, whether telegraphic, telephonic or lighting, are used.

Don't miss seeing the wonderful Brosius Motor Sewing Machine, which runs by spring power and without a treadle. On exhibition at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s. oct12-d2w

THE CONSTITUTION'S BIG ISSUE.

From the Ellijay, Ga., Courier.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last Sunday was a whopper.

From the Douglassville, Ga., South.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S Sunday edition was the biggest thing we ever saw in the newspaper line, THE CONSTITUTION is a great paper. Success to it.

From the Hamilton, Ga., Journal.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION beat its own record in its exposition number issued Sunday. It was a mammoth paper of fifty-six pages, brim full of interesting matter.

From the Cuthbert, Ga., Appeal.

It was an enormous newspaper.

From the Sandersville, Ga., Herald.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION on Sunday was the largest paper probably ever received at this office, and perhaps the largest ever published in the south.

From the Gainesville, Ga., Eagle.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last Sunday was a whopper—fifty-six pages—a good part of which was reading matter, and many pages crowded with advertisements. This shows not only the enterprise of THE CONSTITUTION as an able journal in every department, especially as a newsgatherer, but the "git up and git" of Atlanta's business men. No wonder our capital city grows apace when it has such a newspaper as THE CONSTITUTION and such a liberal and energetic set of merchants, manufacturers and artisans. There the people help to make the newspapers, and the newspapers help to build up the city.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

It is the biggest newspaper ever issued in the south, if not in the United States, which is to say in the world. It took over eleven tons of white paper to send forth this marvel in journalism.

From the Guyton, Ga., Chronicle.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last Sunday contained fifty-six pages. The next thing we look for from that wide-awke journal is a one hundred-page CONSTITUTION, issued in book form, newspaper size, every morning. Nothing is too big for it to attempt, and up to date it has never attempted anything it didn't carry through to a grand success. It has made Atlanta.

From the Sparta, Ga., Ishmalite.

Sunday's ATLANTA CONSTITUTION was big enough to be accused of being a trade issue. It was no doubt a fine issue, but as it would have taken us nearly a week to read it we were just obliged to skip it.

From the Cuthbert, Ga., Liberal.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last Sunday's was just too awfully awful for anything. Fifty-six pages! Great Cæsar! Who wants so much newspaper at one dose?

From the Blakely, Ga., News.

Sunday's ATLANTA CONSTITUTION was an exposition issue and the exposition will have to hump itself to surpass the enterprise of THE CONSTITUTION.

From the Blue Ridge, Ga., Post.

Last Sunday's CONSTITUTION beats any paper that we have ever seen published in the south. Since the time they reported the vote of the ninth congressional district, in the Candler and Speer race in the next morning's paper, we will not be surprised at anything they do. The fact is THE CONSTITUTION is a great paper and ought to be read by every one.

From the Chattooga Ga., News.

THE CONSTITUTION of last Sunday was the largest paper ever published in the south and the largest, we believe, ever published in the United States with the exception of an edition of the New York World, which contained sixty pages, THE CONSTITUTION containing only fifty-six. This is a most remarkable achievement in journalism and shows what energy, enterprise and vim will accomplish.

From the Walton, Ga., News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION's last Sunday's paper was an issue to be proud of, and the most mammoth success known in southern journalism.

From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone.

Last Sunday's edition of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION was the largest ever issued by any newspaper in the south.

From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

As THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is recognized as one of the leading daily papers of the southern states, it has remained for it to eclipse all others in the way of a mammoth edition. It was a great paper, and truly, THE CONSTITUTION is always a great paper.

From the Albany, Ga., Journal

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION eclipsed Georgia journalism Sunday in a fifty-six page paper. Many subscribers in Albany did not get their paper until yesterday morning, and it is said by parties who left Atlanta Sunday morning, that dray loads of the big issue were left standing at crossings finding it impossible to get their issues on the trains. THE CONSTITUTION is forging ahead as usual, not only in making itself the biggest paper in the south, but is making Georgia the leading state in the south.

From the Lithonia, Ga., Era.

If we were called upon to name the biggest thing in this country, we would at once say it is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The Piedmont issue of last Sunday was a mammoth affair. It eclipsed anything in the way of a newspaper that was ever issued in this part of the globe. It consisted of fifty-six pages and contained over 260 columns of advertisements and more than seventy columns of reading matter, and it required more than eleven tons of paper to print it. In fact it was such an immense paper that we can't begin to describe it, but every time we glance at it we wonder how such a feat of journalism could ever be accomplished in twenty-four hours. Success to the exposition and to the best and biggest paper on earth, and may its Piedmont issue of next year contain twice as many pages.

HARRISON'S RELATIVES.

How They Have Been Provided For by the President.

From the New York Journal.

	1 Year.	4 Years.
Brother Carter B. Harrison	$ 4,000	$ 16,000
Brother-in-law Scott	2,200	8,800
President's son's father-in-law	2,000	8,000
Baby McKee's paternal uncle	2,500	10,000
Cousin-in-law McCluny	4,000	16,000
Daughter-in-law's cousin	3,000	12,000
Nephew-by-marriage Parker	4,000	16,000
Father-in-law	2,500	10,000
Daughter's brother-in-law	3,000	12,000
Brother's son-in-law	2,000	8,000
Wife's niece's husband	1,900	7,600
Son's father-in-law's niece's husband	2,000	8,000
President's brother-in-law No. 2	2,400	9,600
Total	$35,500	$142,000
Should Harrison be re-elected the above incumbents, if still in office would receive for the second term		$142,000
Total for eight years		$284,000

The Movement of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 14.—The New Orleans cotton exchange statements, issued today, makes the net cotton movement across the Ohio, Mississippi and Potomac rivers to northern United States and Canadian mills, for the week ending October 11, 18,645 bales against 32,584 bales last year, and total since September 1, 42,457 against 61,716. Total American mill takings north and south for the first six weeks of the season, 249,261 against 289,405, of which by northern mills 19,794 against 236,875. The amount of the American cotton crop that has come into sight during the past six weeks 1,152,472 against 963,734. The statement shows that, including the amount left over from last crop, notwithstanding the heavy increase in port receipts, the total American supply available since September 1 has been only 56,472 greater than the same period last year. It shows an increase in foreign exports of 178,068, a decrease in American spinners takings of 40,144, and a decrease in American stocks at points and interior on October 11, of 81,448 compared with the close of the corresponding week last year.

A Double Daily Mail.

ELBERTON, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—Mr. Ezra Bowers, the route agent on the Elberton road, has succeeded in getting a double daily mail for Elberton. The mail will leave now at 4 a. m. and 1 p. m., and arrive at 10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. This will be a great convenience, and is fully appreciated by business men. The extra mail will not stop at any station on the road.

Don't miss seeing the wonderful Brosius Motor Sewing Machine which runs by spring power and without a treadle. On exhibition Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's:
oct 12—d2w

MEDICAL.

"Like Magic,"

THE effect produced by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Colds, Coughs, Croup, and Sore Throat are, in most cases, immediately relieved by the use of this wonderful remedy. It strengthens the vocal organs, allays irritation, and prevents the inroads of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral relieves coughing and induces refreshing rest.



"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years and have always found it the best remedy for croup, to which complaint my children have been subject."—Capt. U. Carley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From an experience of over thirty years in the sale of proprietary medicines, I feel justified in recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of the best recommendations of the Pectoral is the enduring quality of its popularity, it being more salable now than it was twenty-five years ago, when its great success was considered marvelous."—R. S. Drake, M. D., Beliot, Kans.

"My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine; saying that he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with the most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This has given me unbounded faith in the preparation, and I recommend it confidently to my customers."—C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Colds and Coughs, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.

The great specific for all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles. Being a true tonic it also relieves debility, General Lassitude, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Rheumatic Pains, Lame Back, Etc., Etc.

Read the testimonials and be convinced.

Stuart Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Gentlemen—I take pleasure in certifying that your GIN AND BUCHU has made a cure of me. I find it the best kidney remedy I have ever used. Respectfully yours, P. W. MERRETT.

House of Representatives, Stuart Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen—I have been a great sufferer from catarrh of the bladder. I was advised by a physician to try STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU, which I did with the happiest results. I have not been troubled with my kidneys since using your valuable remedy. I think it one of the very best remedies for kidneys and bladder. Yours truly' J. J. McCANTS, Representative from Taylor Co., Ga.

W. A. Culver, West End, says: I have given your STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU a thorough trial and consider it the grandest kidney, urinary and stomach remedy in the world.

Sold by all druggists. nrm

M. F. HOLLAND, NO. 24 N. BROAD STREET' architectural sheet metal worker, heavy sheet iron work, smoke stacks, water tanks, dust and shaving pipes for cotton, saw and planing mills, heating by hot air a specialty; estimates furnished. Telephone 820. oct 11-d 1 w n r m

Stoney, Gregory & Co

DRUGGISTS,

Peachtree and Decatur Street and Edgewood Avenue—Sign of the two Golden Eagles.

LOWEST PRICES.

Tutt's Pills	15c
Topaz Cordial	73c
Swansdown Powder	10c
Beef, Iron and Wine	58c
B. B. B.	58c
Genuine Allcock's Plasters	10c
Stuart's Gin and Buchu	73c
Pemberton's Wine Coca	65c
Horsford's Acid Phosphate	38c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	73c
Hop Bitters	73c
Bradycrotine	37c
Lubin's extract, bulk	43c
Lubin's Powder	15c
Warner's Safe Cure	83c
Nerve and Bone Liniment	15c
Persian Insect Powder 10c, 15c, 25c and	50c
Lemon Elixir	38c
Brown's Iron Bitters	73c
Harter's Iron Tonic	70c
Magnolia Balm	47c
Blue Castile Soap, bar	23c
M. & L. Florida Water, large	60c
Seidlitz Powder, full weight, 12 in box	30c
Pear's Soap, 3 cake box	48c
Domestic Ammonia, pint	18c
Cashmere Boquet Soap	21c
Recamier Cream	$1 15
Cook's Pills	10c
Hall's Hair Renewer	73c

Stoney's Princess Cologne!

A delightful odor, fragrant and lasting.

ALEXANDER'S TONIC PILLS

Great Invigorator, Blood Purifier, Flesh Maker and Nerve Tonic. Cures Malaria, Biliousness, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Leucorrhea, Impotency and General Debility, excellent for Removing Pimples and Beautifying Complexion. Small; sugar coated. 75 in a bottle. At Druggists. By mail, 50 cents. Alexander Medicine Co., New York.

Money Returned by following druggists if Alexander's Cholera Infantum Cure, Cholera Morbus Cure, or Pile Ointment fails to cure:

These medicines are sold by C. O. Tyner, Stoney, Gregory Co., A. J. Haltiwanger, Sharp Bros., Connally & Christian, D. S. Goldsmith & Co., M. B. Avary & Co., J. C. Huss Smith & Hightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co. june6-1y n r g

WANTED AT ONCE.

A reliable and experienced Life Insurance Solicitor. Good pay. Address W. J. W., Constitution office. oct 10—d ex sun 3p n r m

RAILROADS.

Richmond & Danville Railroad Co.

THE GA. PACIFIC RAILWAY DIVISION

The completion of this important thoroughfare to Greenville and Arkansas City on the Mississippi river gives the southeastern states a direct and short line to the west, southwest and northwest.

All under one management from Washington, D. C., to the Mississippi river.

September 29, 1839.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 51 Daily.	No. 51 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	1 13 pm	10 45 pm	5 00 pm	
Ar Austell			5 15 pm	
Ar Salt Springs	2 16 pm	11 41 pm	5 57 pm	
Ar Tallapoosa	3 59 pm	1 29 am	7 45 pm	
Ar Birming'm	8 30 pm	6 10 am		
Ar Columbus		12 15 pm		
Ar West Point		1 32 pm		
Ar Winona		4 46 pm		
Ar Greenwood		6 09 pm		
Ar Greenville		9 00pm		
Lv Atlanta				
Ar Salt Springs				

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Lv Birmingham	11 55 pm	
Ar Tuscaloosa	12 47 am	
Ar Meridian	4 00 am	
Ar New Orleans	11 30 am	
Ar Jackson	8 40 am	
Ar Vicksburg	10 30 am	
Ar Shreveport	8 15 pm	
Ar Dallas	6 50 am	

K. C., M. & B. R. R.

Lv Birmingha	8 55 pm	7 00 am
Ar Tupelo		1 12 pm
Ar Aberdeen		3 10 pm
Ar Holly Spring		3 30 pm
Ar Memphis	6 15 am	5 00 pm
Ar Little Rock	1 25 pm	11 00 pm
Ar Springfield		8 10 am
Ar Kansas City	7 05 am	5 00 pm

SHORT LINE

Gadsden and Attalla, Ala.

Lv Atlanta	1 15 pm
Ar Anniston	5 35 pm
Ar Gadsden	7 40 pm
Ar Attalla	8 30 pm

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Lv West Point	6 46 pm
Ar Starkeville	7 25 pm
Ar Kosciousko	9 58 pm
Ar Durant	10 55 pm
Ar Jackson	1 10 am
Ar Natchez	11 00 am

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars between Washington, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., without change on 52 and 53. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Memphis on 50 and 51. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS Birmingham to Memphis and Kansas City without change.

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l Trav. Agt. G. B. MANLEY, Gen'l Agt. —Atlanta, Ga.—

S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala. SOL HAAS, Traffic M'g'r, Richmond, Va.

I. Y. SAGE, General Supt., Birmingham, Ala. PEYTON RANDOLPH, General Manager, Washington, D.C.

EAST TENNESSEE VA., & GA. RAILWAY

Georgia Division—Condensed Schedule in Effect May 12, 1889.

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK. SOUTH BOUND.

		DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta		7 00 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Macon		10 20 a m	9 20 p m
Leave Macon		10 25 a m	9 25 p m
Arrive Jesup		4 25 p m	3 20 a m
Arrive Brunswick		6 20 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Savannah		7 35 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Waycross		5 10 p m	4 45 a m
Arrive Jacksonville			8 20 a m

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Jacksonville		7 00 a m	7 05 p m
Leave Savannah		7 00 a m	8 05 p m
Leave Jesup		10 40 a m	1 15 a m
Leave Brunswick		8 30 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Macon		4 20 p m	7 15 a m
Arrive Atlanta		7 25 p m	10 55 a m

ATLANTA TO CINCINNATI.

Leave Atlanta		7 50 p m	12 25 p m
Leave Rome		10 45 p m	3 25 p m
Leave Dalton		12 00ni'ht	4 44 p m
Arrive Chattanooga		2 10 a m	6 10 p m
Leave Chattanooga		2 20 a m	6 20 p m
Arrive Lexington		12 00noon	8 43 a m
Arrive Cincinnati		3 25 p m	6 40 a m

ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS.

Leave Atlanta		12 25 p m	7 50 p m
Arrive Chattanooga		6 25 p m	2 10 a m
Leave Chattanooga		7 00 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Memphis		6 10 a m	5 30 p m
Leave Atlanta		12 25 p m	750 p m
Arrive Rome		3 23 p m	1040 p m
Arrive Dalton		4 44 p m	1200 n g
Arrive Chattanooga		6 25 p m	
Leave Chattanooga	9 25 a m	11 45 p m	
Leave Cleveland	10 45 a m	1 05 a m	1 05 a m
Arrive Knoxville	1 10 p m	3 30 a m	3 30 a m
Arrive Bristol	5 45 p m	7 40 a m	7 50 a m
Leave Roanoke	11 56 p m	2 00 p m	2 00 p m
Leave Lynchburg	1 40 a m	3 00 p m	4 00 p m
Leave Charlottesv'e	3 40 a m	6 10 p m	6 10 p m
Arrive Washington	8 03 a m	10 40 p m	10 40 p m
Leave Washington	8 10 a m	11 20 p m	11 20 p m
Arrive Baltimore	9 00 a m	12 40 a m	12 40 a m
Arrive Philadelphia	11 20 a m	5 00 a m	5 00 a m
Arrive New York	2 00 p m	6 20 a m	6 50 a m
Leave Roanoke	7 00 a m	2 30 a m	1 55 p m
Leave Fatural Br'ge	8 30 a m	3 58 a m	3 25 p m
Arrive Luray	1 05 p m	7 56 a m	7 40 p m
Leave Luray	1 15 p m	10 43 p m	8 00 p m
Arrive Shen'h Junc.	3 25 p m	11 20 p m	9 57 p m
Arrive Hagerstown	4 15 p m	11 20 p m	10 45 p m
Arrive Harrisburg	7 00 p m	2 50 a m	2 50 a m
Arrive Philadelphia	4 25 a m	5 25 a m	5 25 a m
Arrive New York	7 10 a m	8 10 a m	8 00 a m

HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Cochran		12 15 p m	6 05 a m
Arrive Hawkinsville		1 10 p m	7 35 a m
Leave Hawkinsville		2 00 p m	10 05 a m
Arrive Cochran		2 45 p m	11 50 a m

Trains leaving Chattanooga 9:25 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Washington via Lynchburg.

Train leaving Atlanta at 6:00 p. m. Pullman and Mann sleeping cars Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Train leaving Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Pullman and Mann sleeping cars Atlantp to Cincinnati.

Train leaving Atlanta 7:50 p. m. unites at Rome with Pullman sleeper for New York without change.

All trains have Pullmen sleeping cars between Chattanooga and Washington without change.

S. H. HARDWICK, Ass't Gen. Pas. Age Atlanta, Ga. B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pas. and Ticket Ag't, Knoxville, Tenn.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK

—AND—

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York

In effect Feb'ry 15, 1889.	Mail. No. 53.	Exp No. 51
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 10 am	6 00 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 10 am	7 15 pm
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 pm	4 50 am
" Salisbury	7 00 pm	6 25 am
" Greensboro	8 40 pm	8 02 am
" Danville	10 25 pm	9 47 am
" Lynchburg	1 00 am	12 40 pm
" Charlottesville	3 05 am	2 55 pm
" Washington	7 00 am	7 13 pm
" Baltimore	8 25 am	8 30 pm
" Philadelphia	10 47 am	6 20 am
" New York	1 20 pm	3 00 pm
" Boston	9 00 pm	
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 15 am	8 30 pm
" Norfolk	12 20n'n	
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 26 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	11 00 am	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 00 p m	7 10 am
Arrive Spartanburg	2 11 a m	2 55 pm
" Hendersonville	11 10 a m	6 10 pm
" Asheville	12 50 p m	7 00 pm
" Hot Springs	6 10 p m	8 40 pm

LULA ACCOMMODATION.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time	4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 44 pm
Arrive Lula (city time)	7 12 pm
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	5 55 am
Leave Gainesville	6 38 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 00 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 am	6 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 20 am	9 25 pm
	Daily No. 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 40 am	5 00 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	11 00 am	9 40 pm

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 13 Kimball House.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.

L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt. C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt.

WHICH WILL IT BE?

THE CLOSE CONTEST IN THE INTERSTATE DRILL YESTERDAY.

All the Companies Put Up Splendid Drills and It Looks as Though Atlanta Would Carry Off the First Prize.

It was a glarious day for the military yesterday.

And the soldier boys with their gay uniforms were decidedly on top.

Better drilling was never seen on any grounds, and five more evenly matched companies could not have been selected. No perceptible errors at all were made in any of the drills, and the judges will have a trying task in passing upon the prize company.

The day was perfect, and the crowd was much the largest that has yet entered the exposition gates. The grand stand was packed, and the drill ground was encircled by thousands of enthusiastic spectators. Every train brought in people who were anxious to see the big drill, and no one of the competing companies was without its multitude of enthusiastic backers.

Nothing else but a military contest could have drawn such large numbers of ladies to the grand stand. The grace and beauty of the south was them, and mingled with the gallant and handsomely uniformed military. The picture was at once beautiful and inspiring. With such an audience it is no wonder that the boys were on their mettle and that the battles were so hotly contested. Whenever one of the companies came on the field it was the signal for an outburst of applause, made more thrilling by the waving plumes and fluttering handkerchiefs of the ladies.

THE WINNING COMPANIES.

There never was a prize drill that was so evenly balanced. Of course there were favorites, but everybody conceded that it was almost a toss-up between the competing companies for first place. Before the drill bets were freely made with odds in favor of the Southern Cadets, and some in favor of the Atlanta Rifles. Both were favorites, however, and most of the bets were even, with the Cadets and Rifles selling two to one against the field.

But it looks very much now as if the favorites would bring up the rear of the procession, or if not the rear, almost its equivalent. However, it is impossible to tell which company will be given first place. All stand a showing at it, though the universal opinion after all had drilled yesterday was that a dark horse had outdone the two favorites. That company was

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

Atlanta loves the Guard, and though it was not looked upon as a winner, if the decision is rendered that way there is no company upon whose brows the laurel wreath will rest as gracefully or with such general congratulation as the Gate City Guard.

The Guard carried the vast audience literally by storm yesterday when it marched on the field. There was no mistake about the reception that was given the boys. It was the magnificent appearance of the company that drew forth the approving shouts when it marched upon the battlefield, but when the Guard moved off it was the consciousness that they had carried off the honor of the day that caused the grand stand to rise and make the welkin ring with their shouts. Everybody joined in the cheering and congratulating, and if popular sentiment has anything to do with it the Gate City Guard will be called first when the awards are made this afternoon, with the Rifles or Cadets as second.

THE DRILL BEGINS.

At just half past ten o'clock the Southern Cadets, of Macon, the first company on the programme, made its appearance at the south end of the race track. The grand stand was well filled, not a few of the spectators being Maconites and backers of the Cadets.

When the crack company came in sight, a great shout went up. The Cadets were in elegant trim, and with their neat gray uniforms and white fur shakos they looked as though they had just stepped from a bandbox. Their guns and side arms fairly glistened, and their steady maneuvers showed that they well deserved the confidence placed in them.

Captain Roff Simms presented his company to the judges with flank to the audience, and in that position inspection and part of the manual was gone through. The inspection was not very close, occupying only about seven minutes. To an inexperienced eye there were no errors in the drill of the Cadets at all. Their wheelings and oblique movements in double time caught the crowd, and were loudly cheered. During the manoeuvers, the color guard with a stand of colors was stationed just in front of the grand stand. The Cadets consumed thirty-six minutes and left the field in columns of twos, crossing the race track and entering the quarter stretch. When the boys came in front of the stand their friends from Macon, includ ing the Floyd Rifles, who occupied seats in the grand stand, surrounded and congratulated them on their splendid drilling.

The Cadet drill team was: Captain R. Simms, Lieutenants Artope and Flynn and Sergeants Wily and Jones.

First four—L. W. Berkert, C. R. Massenberg, C. D. Bland and F. S. Bradford.

Second four—Will E. Willbourn, F. Polhill, J. H. Otto and R. M. Craig.

Third four—C. F. Thomas, J. O. Thomas, George Watson and W. G. Cunningham.

Fourth four—C. B. White, George Wright. Tom Shearer and L. W. Tinsley.

This is the same team that has been so often successful in prize drills.

THE ATLANTA RIFLES.

The Cadets had scarcely gotten off the grounds before the white shakos of the Atlanta Rifles came into view. Then when their stylish green uniform, with trimmings of white and gold, came in sight, cheer after cheer went up from the throats of the thousands of Atlantians, who were out to see the Rifles march to victory. They were favorites from the start, and every good movement was roundly applauded.

When Captain Mason B. Spencer presented the Rifles to the judges at nine minutes past eleven he had the following drill team:

Lieutenants F. S. Spencer and P. H. Snook, Jr. Right guide, W. S. Kendrick; left guide, W. W. Richardons.

First four—Lee Hardin, Frank Hill, Henry Francis and Mark Hightower.

Second four—Hal Glenn, Louis Meakin, C. H. Cooper and W. V. McMillin.

Third four—C. J. Dooly, H. M. Melone, W. T. Holbrook and C. S. Hill.

Fourth four—Joe Nash, C. L. Melone, A. E. Calhoun and E. W. Reinhardt.

The company was drawn up facing the grand stand. On the front row of seats, which had been nicely decorated for the occasion, sat the sponsors of the Rifles, Misses Jim Wyly, Carrie Crane, Dessa Dougherty, Effie Howell and Annie Raine. The young ladies wore the colors of the Rifles, and in the center of the space the beautiful flag of the company waved and fluttered in the breeze.

During the maneuvers of the Rifles, by accident one of the men fell down, but was soon on his feet again. This was the only perceptible break in the drill, and the Rifles and their friends were in high spirits when they left the ground in double time. They moved around the race track, and coming in at the north end of the quarter stretch, halted in front of their lovely sponsors to make their salute. The Rifles then marched to their quarters in the rear of the grand stand, the whole time consumed in their drill being thirty five minutes.

THE ALABAMA BOYS.

At four minutes to twelve the Jefferson Volunteers, of Birmingham, took their position on the field facing the spectators in the grand stand.

For the past month Captain Clark, of the Volunteers, has been unable to walk without crutches, the result of an attack of rheumatism. When his company came on the field yesterday Captain Clark was still using his crutches, but he was determined to drill, and throwing them aside at the time for presenting the company to the judges, buckled on his sword and belt and saluted the officers of the day. This at once gained for the Alabamians and their gallant commander, the interest and sympathy of the crowd. The drill itself was one of the best of the day, and many think that the first prize is just as likely to go to Birmingham as anywhere else. All the movements were well-nigh perfect, and a liberal share of applause was bestowed on the Volunteers.

At the conclusion of the drill, Captain Clarke, who was barely able to stand, giving most of his commands from the same spot in the center of the field, was again handed his crutches. With their aid he walked to a seat in the judges' stand, Lieutenant Kendrick assuming command.

The team of the Volunteers consisted of Captain L. V. Clarke, Lieutenants J. B. Kendrick and J. L. Cohen, Sergeants L. K. Plosser and J. K. Brockman.

Corporals—R. E. Jones, N. J. Scott, A. W. Nelson and D. R. Lanier.

Privates—Crowder, King, Stiles, Knight, Moulton, Smith, Cawthorn, Newman, Blackburn, Hoover, Greene and O'Bear.

PHENIX LIGHT INFANTRY

drilled after the Volunteers, though the place had been assigned to the Gate City Guard. The Guard appeared on the grounds promptly at twenty-three minutes to one. They wore their old-time uniforms of blue and gold, with showy white shakos. As the boys marched along the quarter stretch and across the race track they were cheered to the echo. They were generally pronounced the handsomest company on the grounds, and the smoothness and evenness of their movement was a surprise even to their friends.

Just as the company reached the center of the grand stand a carriage, beautifully decorated in the colors of the Guard and drawn by four spirited black horses, also decorated, drove down the race track, stopping in front of the Guard. In the carriage were the sponsors of the company, Misses Miriam Armstrong, Willie Bell and Mary Ella Reid. The young ladies wore the Guard colors, and the white shakos of the company, which rested on their heads while Captain Lyman Hall offered his salute, lent an additional charm to the scene. The sponsors then took their position in the grand stand, where they remained until the Guard had drilled.

When the inspection of the Guard had been finished the judge discovered that they had made a mistake in the programme that had been given Captain Hall. The company was then taken off the field, and while Captain Hall was looking over the corrected programme the Phœnix Light Infantry came on and went through their drill.

Captain John A. Miller was in command, with Lieutenants J. A. Wright and Calvin E. Doan. The sergeants were Arthur W. O'Dill and Arthur E. Decker.

Corporals—J. P. O'Connell, Walter D. Cline, Chas. Sherman and Edwin Casswell.

Privates Gus Becker, J. F. Beck, J. H. Fulton, W. H. Friend, Harry L. Sourd, C. P. Morton, Arthur McCane J. H. Noise, Phil O'Connell, Henry Oring, W. A. Pease and Albert Sykes.

The Ohio boys wore the regulation full dress army uniform, and their drill was one of the most perfect of the day. Some of their movements were made in accordance with the latest revised tactics, which may go against them, as the rules did not include the new tactics. The company was on the field just forty minutes, the limit allowed under the regulations. The audience gave them a hearty welcome, and all through they received a great deal of attenrion. When they saluted the judges the Zouave band struck up Yankee Deodle in their honor.

THE GUARD AGAIN.

The Ohio company had not gotten well off the field before the Gate City Guard again appeared, moving as smoothly and evenly as clockwork. The crowd again went almost wild. The boys felt the enthusiasm, and those who know say that they made scarcely an error, except the falling off of two epaulettes, during the whole programme.

Several times the enthusiasm ran so high that the judges had to request the audience to cease its cheering, but it could not avail, and the Guard's drill was amid a continuous round of cheering. Captain Henry Jackson, their old commander, was one of the eager spectators, and he was more than pleased with the way his old company bore itself. He pronounced it the finest drilling he ever witnessed, as did several other military men who were close observers of the maneuvering. The wheels and double time movements were simply perfect, and the Guard was highly complimented for its almost wonderful discipline.

At the conclusion of the programme the company marched down the race track to the front of the grand stand, where the sponsors were standing in their carriage to receive it. When the Guard drew near the band struck up Dixie, and for several minutes it seemed as if the roof would be raised from the grand stand, so enthusiastic was the cheering.

Captain Hall drew his men in line of battle, and after coming to a present arms, he again gracefully saluted his sponsors.

The carriage then drove off, and immediately a rush was made for the Guard by its thousands of friends and admirers. The boys were overwhelmed with congratulation, and on all sides they were hailed as the prize winners.

This afternoon the decision in the contests will be announced, and until then it is impossible to say positively which are the winning companies.

Here is the Guard's team:

Captain Lyman Hall, Lieutenant E. H. Ellis and B. H. Goldsmith. Right guide, George Crawford; left guide, Charles M. Roberts.

First four—Louis Kenan, Ed Haralson, Jim Griffin and Wallace Markham.

Second four—W. G. Mitchell, W. E. Hulsey, Bruce McBride and W. C. Capers.

Third four—Leonard White, Will Loweman, Joseph Gause and W. M. Goldsmith.

Fourth four—Alf Malone, G. W. Terry, T. C. Thompson and George Fry, Jr,

A COMMAND LEFT OUT.

Everybody, military and all, conceded last night that the Guard had put up decidedly the best drill, it is said that Captain Hall left out a command, and therefore the first place would be given to some other company. The command was "fire kneeling," and the Guard admit that they did not execute it. Captain Hall says he did not notice it on the programme. In explanation of that it is said that the command in question was omitted in the programmes by the printer. It had been written on most of them by the judges with a pen, but that in handling the second programme to Captain Hall, one in which the interlining had not been made was selected.

This explanation seemed to be very satisfactory last night, for in all bets the Guard was the favorite for first place, with the Southern Cadets and Rifles both probable seconds.

But today will tell, and there may be some surprises in store all around.

The Individual Drill.

The individual drill will come off this morning at 11:30. The committee requests that company commanders note this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

Notes of the Drill.

Last night the armories of all the Atlanta companies were filled with the visiting military. At the Rifles' armory the Southern Cadets were royally entertained, besides delegations from all the other companies.

The Artillery armory was turned over to the Jefferson Volunteers. The boys kept pretty close last night, and were not seen very much after they came off the field at the exposition grounds.

The Gate City Guard entertained the Floyd Rifles and the Phœnix Light Infantry of Dayton Ohio, and that armory presented a lively scene all evening. The Southern Cadets and some of the Rifles also were among the visitors.

Last night when Governor Hill arrived the Rifles were on hand to meet him. They met the party at the carshed and escorted it to the Kimball.

The Phœnix Light Infantry left for home last night at 11 o'clock, The boys were well pleased with their stay in Atlanta, and were satisfied with their part in the drill. The Phœnix is one of the young companies of Ohio, it having been organized only last May. They are all clever boys, and made many friends in Atlanta.

Yesterday, shortly after the Rifles came off the field, they were presented with two large and beautiful baskets of flowers. The flowers were the gift of three lady friends.

The Zouave band did good work yesterday. Its music was highly appreciated by the military companies, as well as by the spectators in eneral.

THEY WANT TO GO WEST.

The Negroes of Cobb County Gather in Force.

MARIETTA, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—Not since the hanging of Ed Frey has there been such a crowd of negroes in town, as has assembled here today. The circus is generally a good drawing card, but we had one on Thursday last and it was no attraction compard with what has brought them from far and near today. Early in the morning they began com ing in from all parts of the county. Your correspondent sideled up to an old darky and asked him what all this meant. Why, boss, aint you hearn 'bout de big barbecue, speakin' and scussion de cullud folks gwine to have today, 'bout us gwine to de tertory?" He was told that some of us whites

HAD NOT HEARD OF ALL THIS.

"Boss," says he, "you hab to 'scuse me, I'm in a hurry to git out to de speakin' speck I'll hav sump'en to say myself." So off he went with the long procession in the direction of Baptist town, a thickly settled colored suburb, a little northeast of the city. Near this is woods, and at a selected spot a stand was erected and in several directions were lines of tables standing ready for the full baskets that were being brought in from every direction. After a good crowd had gathered prayer was offered, after which one of the speakers began his talk, and had only proceeded a little while, when another procession, headed by drum and fife, that started from the public square arrived, marching up to the stand and continued beating until the speaker was drowned out. After order was restored another speaker announced that there would be another prayer, so the order of business began over again. Speaking was the order of the day, and much discussion of the subject of

THE NEGRO EMIGRATION

to a territory of his own was indulged in. From the number of "amens" heard through the crowd, it seems that there is a strong sentiment in favor of going. The subject of emigration is certainly taking hold of the negroes in all parts of this county as no other subject has. Notwithstanding the large crowd the best of order prevailed, and it was certainly a big day for the darkies of old Cobb.

THE HARALSON ALLIANCE

Feels Satisfied that Jute is Dead Enough to Skin.

BUCHANAN, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—In your paper the issue of the 24th of September it was stated that Buchanan had received its first bale of cotton, ginned by G. W. Gentry, robed in jnte, after which the alliance boycotted him. That is not true. Wesley Chapel lodge, No. 188, passed resolutions not to patronize any merchant or ginner who handled jute. Gentry heard of it on Monday, and went to town on Tuesday and said he was going to use jute if the world come to an end in ten minutes. He is trying to boycott the alliance by misrepresentation. The county alliance held a two day's meeting the 3d and 4th of this month. Rev. R. W. Everet, vice president of the state, and Dr. Branch, of Polk, delivered public speeches. We had plenty of good things to eat, and had our table covered with cotton bagging, which gave us a better relish for our food, because we knew old jute was about dead, if Buchanan's first bale was in jute.

THE FARMERS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

And the Merchants are Paying Up in Full.

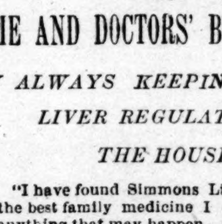
THOMSON, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—The town of Thomson received a severe shock last year from bad crops, causing three of our best merchants to assign. Things look much brighter this fall. Cotton is coming in lively. Farmers have plenty of corn, and a pleasant smile has taken the place of deep gloom upon the face of our people. One of our merchants, Mr. T. N. Lewis, who made an assignment, has paid up one hundred cents on the dollar on his debts, and starts business again in his own name with bright prospects. In these days it is really encouraging to see a man pay out in full under such circumstances, and he deserves a good credit.

Slain for Dime.

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—At Race Pond, in the lower edge of this county, Lee Sampson, colored, was brutally murdered by John Freeman, another negro, last Sunday. The two were playing a game of "skin," when a dispute arose over ten cents that Freeman claimed Sampson owed him. In the quarrel that followed Freeman drew a self acting pistol and, presenting it at Sampson, demanded his money, at the same time pulling the trigger—accidentally, he claimed. The ball entered Sampson's left breast in the region of the heart.

Death of Mr. C. W. Brown.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., October 15.—[Special.]—Mr. C. W. Brown died last night, after a lingering illness of many months. For forty years Mr. Brown has been a citizen of Barnesville, and prominently identified with almost every enterprise in the first history of the place. He was a highly respected and much esteemed citizen, and his death, although it comes to him in a ripe old age, is much lamented. He leaves behind him as a rich heritage to his family and his people a blameless and useful life.



TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED.

BY ALWAYS KEEPING SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR IN THE HOUSE.

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen. Have used it in Indigestion. Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper. if, on going to bed, I take a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten."—O. G. SPARKS, ex Mayor Macon, Ga.

ONLY GENUINE

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COVINGTON AND MACON RAILROAD

Timetable No. 3. To take effect at 7:25 o'clock a. m. Sunday, June 30th, 1889. Trains run on central (90th Meridian) standard time.

A. G. CRAIG, Acting Superintendent.

NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.	
No9. 1. Accom.	Fast Mail	STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	No. 22. Accom.
84.5am	7.25am	Lv...Macon......Ar	6.15pm	5.30pm
10.25	7.35	...Massey's Milll...	6.05	5.19
9.01	7.42	......Van Buren.....	5.58	5.08
9.26	7.49	........Roberts.......	5.51	4.57
9.47	8.02	........Morton.......	5.39	4.33
9.57	8.09	........Grays.........	5.32	4.27
10.16	8.19	.......Bradley.........	5.22	4.11
10.30	8.26	.........Barrons........	5.15	3.54
10.45	8.33	........Wayside.......	5.08	3.39
11.15	8.47	....Round Oak....	4.53	3.02
11.27	8.57	.........Hillsboro.......	4.43	2.42
11.55	9.11	.......Grassfield......	4.29	2.17
12.17pm	9.18	.......Minneta........	4.21	2.02
1.06	9.45	...Monticello.........	3.54	1.06
1.27	9.57	........Machen........	3.42	2.23
1.48	10.06	.........Marco.........	3.33	2.05pm
2.37	10.40	.......Godfrey.........	3.00	1.10
3.05	10.55	........Madison.......	2.50	10.40
3.50	11.18	.......Florence........	2.25	1.57
4.20	11.36	.....Farmington.....	2.05	19.32
4.45	11.44	.......Bishop..........	1.56	9.16
4.58	11.53	...Watkinsville....	1.47	9.59
5.11	12.00	.........Sidney.........	1.39	8.38 m
5.35	12.07pm	.....White Hall.......	1.30	8.25
5.50pm	12.15	Ar...Athens Lv	1.20pm	68.10

TO LEAVE GEORGIA.

Hon. Thomas M. Norwood to Take Up His Residence in Washington.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—The Times says that Hon. Thomas M. Norwood will soon renounce his allegiance to Georgia and become a citizen of Washington, the nation's capital. It is his purpose to practice law in his new home. It is understood that he has formed an advantageous connection, and that he will have from the start an income more than sufficient to provide for all his wants. Mr. Norwood is disposed to regard the south's future as gloomy. He said to one of his friends not long ago:

"I can't see how there can be real progress in a section filled with semi-barbarians, as is the case in many parts of the south. By the expression 'semi-barbarians' I mean the negroes. I have recently been in Liberty county, Georgia, and what I saw there among the negroes depressed me greatly."

Mr. Norwood ought to look at that side of the picture in the south which shows the wonderful progress that is being made by the whites. He should remember, too, that the negroes in Liberty county are not fair representatives of their race.

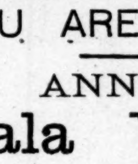
Bishop Gaines in Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., October. 14.—[Special.] Bethel A. M. E. church was dedicated with impressive services by Bishop W. J. Gaines yesterday. The welcome address was delivered by Mr. W. C. Green. The morning collection was $56. An entertainment is being held in honor of the bishop at the Sunday school tonight. He is greatly beloved owing to his being the first native of Georgia elected to this office. During his ministry he has converted 13,000 persons, built the church at Columbus worth $35,000, besides building Morris Brown university at Atlanta.

They Both Got Drunk Together.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 14.—[Special.]—Mayor Schwarz had before him this morning, in the police court, a husband and wife who had been picked up drunk, wandering around the city. They came in Saturday from a county about fifty miles away, to do some shopping. Evidently they loaded up together, and their gait became so unsteady that their condition was noticed by all who passed them. The mayor let them go on condition that they would take the first train for their home, and he sent a policeman with them to see they got on the train.

When you leave the Exposition, take the street cars, which you will find at the main entrance, very near the grand stand, leaving every seven minutes.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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Charleston, S. C.

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Trade Processions, Excursions, Baseball, Operas, Parades, Fantastic Parades, Military Drills, Aquatic Sports, Floral Fair. Concert.

Magnificent display of Fireworks day and night, Harbor Illumination. Varied amusements for each day and night of the week. The fare is cheap—one cent a mile. Everybody should come.

oct 16 18 21 25 28 31

The Grand Stand is near the terminus of the Peachtree Street Car Line. Take that route to or from the Exposition. Cars leave every seven minutes from the Artesian well.



$6.00 Leather Trunk, 36 inches.

For $5 a linen lined 36 inch new style trunk.

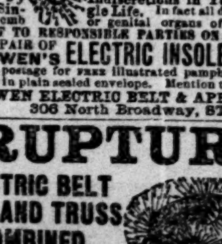
Trunks cheaper than any other factory in the city. Call and see us.

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DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887. IMPROVED FEB. 1, 1889.

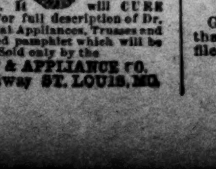


DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT AND SUSPENSORY are guaranteed to cure the following diseases, namely: All Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases Nervousness, Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of Body. Diseases caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. In fact all diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female. SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES PRICE. $1 PER PAIR. Send 6c. postage for FREE illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address

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ELECTRIC BELT AND TRUSS COMBINED.



DR. ISRAEL'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC TRUSS, with Dr. Owen's Electric Belt Attachment. This truss is worn with ease and comfort. The current can be made mild or strong. This is the only combined electric truss and belt ever made. It will CURE Rupture in from 30 to 90 days. For full description of Dr. Owen's Electro-Galvanic Belts, Spinal Appliances, Trusses and Insoles send 6c. for FREE illustrated pamphlet which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Sold only by the

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Property-Owners

MERCHANT & Co., importers and dealers in roofing plates, sheet copper, sheet, brass, etc., New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, are issuing to the trade a neat little illustrated descriptive pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "A Tin Roof," descriptive of the manufacture, sizes, thicknesses, weights and brands of the various kinds of tin plate used in roofing buildings. The treatise fully describes the kinds of tin roofs, how to put tin together, and the special advantages of standing seam roof, the allowances for a greater amount of expansion and contraction over that of the flat seam. Also treats of the gutters, fire walls, soldering, painting, suggestions, as builders' and carpenters' specifications, etc. This little work has already entered upon its fourth edition, evidencing the fact of its merit, and the favor which it has met at the hands of the trade. These will be mailed on application to the head office or any of its branches.

Industrial World, September 8.

oct 12-d4t

German Lutheran church fair, Centennial hall, open every night. Dancing from 10 to 12.

TRAIN SCHEDULES TO AND FROM MACON AND ATLANTA.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

For the accommodation of visitors to the Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta, and the Georgia State Fair at Macon, from points on the Central railroad between Macon and Atlanta, the following schedules will be run:

MACON TO ATLANTA.

STATIONS.	15 Accommodation	13 Passenger	11 Passenger	3 Passenger	1 Passenger
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	D'ly
	A M	P M	A M	A M	P M
Depart Macon	....	6 40	8 25	3 30	1 40
Depart Summerfield	....	7 03	8 48	3 52	2 05
Depart Bolingbroke	....	7 20	9 03	4 05	2 20
Depart Smarrs	....	7 33	9 16	4 16	2 33
Depart Forsyth	....	7 42	9 30	4 24	2 43
Depart Colliers	....	7 56	9 43	4 36	2 57
Depart Goggins	....	8 10	9 55	4 45	3 10
Depart Barnesville	....	8 20	10 05	4 53	3 19
Depart Milner	....	8 35	10 18	5 05	3 32
Depart Orchard Hill	....	8 47	10 30	5 15	3 41
Depart Griffin	5 45	9 00	10 43	5 25	3 53
Depart Sunnyside	6 02	9 15	10 58	5 38	4 15
Depart Hampton	6 10	9 22	11 05	5 45	4 23
Depart Lovejoy	6 22	9 31	11 17	5 53	4 33
Depart Jonesboro	6 38	9 44	11 30	6 04	4 44
Depart Morrow	6 50	9 53	11 40	6 12	4 56
Depart Forest	7 00	10 00	11 50	6 20	5 05
Depart Hapeville	7 15	10 10	11 59	6 29	5 15
Depart East Point	7 25	10 15	*12 05	6 35	5 20
Arrive Atlanta	8 00	10 40	12 30	* 7 00	5 45

ATLANTA TO MACON.

STATIONS.	2 Passenger	4 Passenger	12 Passenger	14 Passenger	16 Accommodation
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	D'ly
	A M	P M	P M	A M	P M
Depart Atlanta	6 50	7 05	2 15	9 05	6 05
Arrive East Point	7 10	7 25	2 35	9 25	6 40
Arrive Hapeville	7 15	7 30	2 40	9 30	6 45
Arrive Forest	7 22	7 38	2 50	9 38	6 55
Arrive Morrow	7 27	7 45	2 57	9 45	7 05
Arrive Jonesboro	7 36	7 55	3 06	9 55	7 15
Arrive Lovejoy	7 46	8 06	3 18	10 10	7 30
Arrive Hampton	7 55	8 15	3 30	10 20	7 40
Arrive Sunnyside	8 02	8 22	3 40	10 26	7 50
Arrive Griffin	8 17	8 35	4 00	10 43	8 05
Arrive Orchard Hill	8 29	8 47	4 12	10 57	.....
Arrive Milner	8 4[illegible]	8 58	4 22	11 10	.....
Arrive Barnesville	8 55	9 12	4 33	11 23	.....
Arrive Goggins	9 05	9 24	4 4[illegible]	11 33	.....
Arrive Colliers	9 17	9 40	4 55	11 45	.....
Arrive Forsyth	9 30	9 53	5 10	11 58	.....
Arrive Smarrs	9 37	10 03	5 20	*12 07	.....
Arrive Bolingbroke	9 50	10 17	5 35	12 20	.....
Arrive Summerfield	10 02	10 35	5 50	12 35	.....
Arrive Macon	10 30	11 00	6 15	1 00	.....

SPECIAL TRAINS AND DATES.

The following extra schedules, during the Piedmont exposition, will be run between Macon and Atlanta on the following days: Tuesday, October 15th; Tuesday, October 22d; Tuesday, October 29th; Thursday, October 17th; Thursday, October 24th; Thursday, October 31st.

MACON TO ATLANTA.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Macon	....	6 00am
Bolingbroke	....	6 35am
Smarrs	....	6 48am
Forsyth	....	6 57am
Colliers	....	7 11am
Goggins	....	7 22am
Barnesville	....	7 32am
Milner	....	7 45am
Orchard Hill	....	7 57am
Griffin	8 00am	8 17am
Sunnyside	....	8 32am
Hampton	....	8 38am
Lovejoy	....	8 48am
Jonesboro	....	9 01am
Morrow	....	9 10am
Forest	....	9 18am
Hapeville	....	9 30am
East Point	....	9 35am
Atlanta	10 00am	....

ATLANTA TO MACON.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Atlanta	....	8 00pm
East Point	....	8 20pm
Hapeville	....	8 25pm
Forest	....	8 35pm
Morrow	....	8 43pm
Jonesboro	....	8 55pm
Lovejoy	....	9 08pm
Hampton	....	9 22pm
Sunnyside	....	9 30pm
Griffin	....	9 46pm
Orchard Hill	....	9 59pm
Milner	....	10 10pm
Barnesville	10 25pm	10 30pm
Goggins	....	10 40pm
Colliers	....	10 51pm
Forsyth	....	11 02pm
Smarrs	....	11 11pm
Bolingbroke	....	11 23pm
Macon	11 50pm	....

*All trains marked with a star are p. m. trains. Bolingbroke, Forsyth, Barnesville, Milner, Griffin, Hampton, Jonesboro and East Point are regular stops for special schedule. Other stations named above will be treated as flag stations, and the special trains will stop only on signal.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

October 10th, 1889.

JONES & FULLER VS. WM. H. POWELL—mortgage foreclosure, superior court, Fulton county, Georgia—It appearing to the court on the petition of Jones & Fuller, that on the 22d. December, 1888, Wm. H. Powell, of said state and county, executed to said Jones & Fuller, his promisory note for ninety dollars at twenty days, and for better security said note executed his mortgage to the following property in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia: Land lot 109, fourteenth district, commencing corner Chestnut and Hunter streets and running south 124 feet, west 115 feet, north 124 feet, east 115 feet to beginning; also, B. J. Powell property fronting 750 feet on Vine street, and running back east same width 176 feet lying 250 feet west of West Fair street.

It also appearing that said note remains unpaid, it is ordered that the said W. H. Powell cause to be paid into this court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, the full amount due on said note with costs, or that the equity of redemption be passed. Let this rule be published or served according to law. This September 21, 1889.

MARSHALL J. CLARK, Judge.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—I, hereby, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a rule nisi on file at this office. September 24, 1889.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk superior court, Fulton county, Georgia.

EXHIBITORS' COLUMN.

To Planing Mill Men and Others!

When at the Exposition, do not fail to see the fine line of Woodworking Machinery manufactured by E. B. Holmes, Buffalo, New York. F. H. Crafts, the business manager, will be in charge. 1m

JERSEY CATTLE AUCTION

Exposition Thursday, October 31st, '89. Young cows fresh in milk, heifers and calves, on exhibition after 22d instant.

COMBINED FAMILIES.

Double Tenelias i. e. Signal and Alexis.
Coomassies, through Tormentor.
Stoke-Pogis, through Matilda 4th.
No by-bidding. All home bred.
oct 13—d to oct 31 J. B. WADE, Edewood, Ga.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879 by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes,

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements"

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l B'k
PIERRE LANAUX Pres. State Nat'l Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank
CARL KOHN. Pres. Union National Bank

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, November 12, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2. Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $5 0 are	50,000
100 do. 300 are	30,000
100 do. 200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 prizes of $100 are	99,900
999 do. 100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to	$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing Money Order issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle. wed sun mon wk

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1889.

Daily	NO. 1. Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 2. Passenger Daily.	No. 4. Pass'nger Daily.
L4 50 p m				
4.55 p m				
	L 9.00 a m	L Chatt A	A 6.10 p m	A10.20 a m
5.16 p m	9.05 a m	...Shops..	6.05 p m	10.15 a m
5.30 p m		BeltCross		
5.41 p m	9.26 a m	MissRdge	5.40 p m	9.52 a m
6.00 p m	9.40 a m	CrawfSpg	5.30 p m	9.40 a m
6.10 p m	9.52 a m	Rock Sp'g	5 20 p m	9.29 a m
6.18 p m	10.12 a m	L'Fayette	5.01 p m	9.08 a m
6.35 p m	10.20 a m	...Guild..	4.50 p m	8.58 a m
6.46 p m	10.29 a m	M'rtindle	4.42 p m	8.50 a m
6.57 p m	10.48 a m	..Trion .	4.24 p m	8.33 a m
7.08 p m	11.00 a m	Sum'ville	4.12 p m	8.22 a m
7.20 p m	11.11 a m	Rac Mills	4.01 p m	8.11 a m
7.25 p m	11.22 a m	....Lyerly.	3.50 p m	8.00 a m
7.44 p m	11.35 a m	...Clarke.	3.38 p m	7.48 a m
	11.40 a m	.Holland.	3.33 p m	7.43 a m
8.05 p m	11.58 a m	...Camp...	3.15 p m	7 24 a m
A8.15 p m		Lavender		L 6.50 a m
L8.20 p m	12.18 p m	R&DJunc	2.54 p m	A 6.45 a m
8.25 p m	A12.30 p m	...Rome...	L 2.40 p m	
8.39 p m	L12.25 p m	...Rome..	A 2.35 p m	a m
8.54 p m	12.40 p m	E. Rome.	2 30 p m	
A9.10 p m	12.53 p m	Silv'r Crk	2.16 p m	6.30 a m
	1.07 p m	.Summit	2.02 p m	6.17 a m
	1.25 p m	Ced'rtwn	L 1.45 p m	6.00 a m
	1.45 p m		A 1.25 p m	
		.Youngs.		
	2.12 p m	DugT'wn	12.58 p m	
	2.20 p m	..Felton..	12.52 p m	
	2.42 p m	Buchann	12.35 p m	
	A 3.00 p m	..Kramer.	12.15 p m	
	L 3.40 p m	.Kramer.	12.01 p m	
	3.57 p m	M'n'ville		
	A 4.15 p m	ACar'tnL	L11.45 p m	

SHOWING THE RICE COIL SPRING

Attached to Our Piano Box Buggy.



We manufacture Rice Coil Spring Buggies, Surries, Jump-Seats, Park Wagons, Two-wheel Carts, etc. Guaranteed to be the easiest riding and most durable spring in the world.

If, after using a Rice Coil Spring vehicle for six weeks, you do not find it to be the easiest riding spring you ever used, we will exchange it for any you may select.

If your home dealer does not have Rice Spring vehicles, write direct to

THE T. T. HAYDOCK CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

sept 8—3m wed sn fri

KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Mfg. Co., 112 Whitestreet N. Y. Full directions

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DURING THE WEEK.

Hon. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hons. M. H. Blandford and T. J. Simmons, Associate Justices, Presiding—Reported by Peeples and Stevens, Supreme Court Reporters.

Saunders v. Atlanta and Florida Railroad Co. Case from city court of Atlanta. Actions. Master and servant. Contracts. Before Judge Van Epps.

Bleckley, C. J.—The declaration, when taken as a whole, showing that the suit was for services not actually rendered, but which the plaintiff was ready to render to the defendant under a contract of employment, but not alleging that the contract was made with or by the defendant, or that the plaintiff was wrongfully discharged, or that he objected to taking a rest when notified that he might do so, no cause of action is set forth, and there was no error in dismissing the action for that reason on general demurrer to declaration.

Judgment affirmed.
J. T. Pendleton, for plaintiff.
P. L. Mynatt, for defendant.

Central Railroad Co. vs. Neighbors. Case, from city court of Atlanta. Charge of court. Railroads. Negligence. Jury. Practice. Before Judge Van Epps.

Simmons, J.—1. The following charge was not erroneous: "If you believe from the evidence that the plaintiff was directed by the yard conductor to go in to make a coupling, and that he signalled the engineer to stop, and that the engineer stopped, and that the plaintiff, in the exercise of ordinary care and diligence on his part to avoid the injury, was proceeding to shift a coupling pin from a lower to a higher bumper in order to make a coupling, and that the engineer, without any notice to him and negligently, came back, and that the plaintiff's hand was caught and injured, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover." This charge was not an expression of opinion as to what acts on the part of defendant's agent would constitute negligence, and did not exclude from the jury the consideration of whether or not the plaintiff, after the engineer started to come back, might not, by the exercise of ordinary diligence, have avoided the injury.

(a) Besides, the jury had already been instructed that the plaintiff could not recover if in fault, or if he could have avoided the injury by the exercise of ordinary care, although the defendant might have been negligent; and they were afterwards instructed that if the engineer were not negligent in pushing the cars back, the plaintiff could not recover. West End and Atlanta Street Railway company vs. Mozely, 79 Ga. 463, cited and distinguished.

2. The court had the right to inquire of the jury as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict or not, and if they had not agreed, to inquire whether it was a question of law or fact upon which they disagreed; and upon ascertaining that it was a question of fact, he had the right to tell them that he could not assist them upon that question because they were the sole judges of the evidence and that they must find the facts and apply the law as given them in charge to the facts and find a verdict. Georgia Railroad vs. Cole, 77 Georgia. 77 cited and distinguished.

Judgment affirmed.
Calhoun, King & Spalding, for plaintiff in error.
R. J. Jordan, contra.

Exposition Cotton Mills vs. Western and Atlantic Railroad Co. Case, from city court of Atlanta. Pleadings. Amendment. Practice. Nonsuit. Before Judge Van Epps.

Blandford, J.—1. The original declaration being for damages done to plaintiff's property by the defendant, and being based upon the common law liability of of the defendant it was held when this case was here before (81 Ga. 522) that evidence that the damage done to the property occurred upon a connecting line of railroad before the property was received by defendant, was admissible as a defence, there being no allegation at that time that defendant had received the property as in good order. An amendment which plaintiff subsequently offered to the effect that defendant had received the property from a connecting road as in good order, was properly rejected by the court below upon the ground that it sought to add a new and distinct cause of action, the liability upon which plaintiff sought to recover by this amendment being a statuary liability solely. Code, §§ 3480, 2084; Parmelee vs. Savannah, Florida and Western railway company 78. Georgia 239.

2. It was error for the court to direct a verdict for the defendant, but the court should have awarded a nonsuit, as the plaintiff admitted that the damage to the property was done on a line of road belonging to another company before it was received by defendant.

Judgment affirmed, with direction that the verdict and judgment be set aside and a judgment of nonsuit be entered.
B. F. Abbott for plaintiff.
Julius L. Brown for defendant.

Metropolitan Street Railroad Co. vs. Moore. Case, from Fulton. Street-Railroads. Passengers. Minors. Negligence. Damages. Before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

Bleckley, C. J.—1. A child nine years of age who was carried several blocks, the driver (who was also conductor) knowing him to be on board, was a passenger whether he intended to pay fare or not, and was entitled to the diligence due to passengers of his age and discretion.

2. It was negligence for the driver needlessly to withdraw from the front platform, leaving the plaintiff and another boy thereon, and it was negligence not to be there ready to stop the team when the plaintiff fell, or was thrown by the other boy, off the platform upon the track in front of the car, the two boys engaging in a scramble to drive the horse, the reins having been left within their reach.

3. Though it is apparent that the plaintiff contributed to the injury, this court cannot be certain, on the facts in the evidence, that the damages were excessive, the injury being immeasureable by a court as to pain and suffering, and the damages found being $5,000.

Judgment affirmed.
Haygood & Douglas, for plaintiff in error.
Hopkins & Glenn and J. M. Slaton, contra.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. vs. Chaffin, administrator. Case, from city court of Atlanta. Administrators and executors. Actions. Jurisdiction. Damages. Railroads. Employe. Negligence. Evidence. Interrogatories. Officers of court. Before Judge Van Epps.

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Temporary administrator is, for the time being, the "personal representative" of the intestate for the purpose of collecting assets, and so continues until permanent letters are granted. He can maintain an action for the homicide of his intestate, the right to which is conferred by statute upon the "personal representative." Under Code of Alabama §2591.

2. Irrespective of the question whether jurisdiction to grant administration can be examined collaterally, it is irrelevant to inquire as to assets left by the deceased where the jurisdictional fact recited in the letters is not bona notabilia, but residence in the county.

3. According to the decision of the supreme court of Alabama, in C. and W. R. R. Co. vs. Bridges, 86 Ala. 448, the damages under §§2590-2 of the Alabama code, to be recovered against a railroad company for the homicide of an employe, are generally not punitive, but compensatory.

4. Negligence of the railway company in allowing the surface of the track to be uneven so as to endanger walking thereon by employes in the discharge of their duties being in question, the opinion of a witness as to the comparison of this track with those of others in the state, generally, is not admissible.

5. Though no preamble or caption to the answers of a witness to interrogatories is necessary, yet if there be one reciting that the answers were taken by the consent of parties, the taking of the answers cannot be referred to a commission. The commission is to be considered as unexecuted by the express return of the commissioners.

6. A commission issued from one court will not warrant the taking of testimony to be used in another, but a misrecital by the commissioners in their return of the court from which the commission issued, the commission itself showing the mistake, will not vitiate.

7. Where the clerk of the superior court is ex-officio clerk of the city court, interrogatories duly received by the latter court ought not to be suppressed because addressed or directed to the clerk of the superior court.

8. That a deputy clerk, instead of the clerk himself, received interrogatories from the postmaster, is no cause for suppressing them.

Judgment reversed.
Jackson & Jackson, for plaintiff in error.
Hoke & Burton Smith, contra.

Broomhead vs. Grant et al. Refusal of injunction, from Fulton. Nuisance. Equity. Jurisdiction. Before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

Simmons, J.—The remedy for the abatement of a nuisance, either public or private, is provided in the code, §§4094–98. Parties who wish to abate a nuisance must resort to the remedy thus provided, unless special facts are alleged showing that that remedy is inadequate.

(a) The fact that courts of equity and of law have been combined in the superior court, does not give the latter court any more power or jurisdiction than the two courts had before the uniform procedure act of 1887.

Judgment affirmed.
Malcolm Johnson, for plaintiff in error.
J. M. Slaton, contra.

In the case of city of Atlanta vs. First M. E. church, a judgment of affirmance was announced, report of which will appear hereafter.

Blood Balm Co. v. Cooper. Case, from city court of Atlanta. Torts. Patent medicine. Drugs. Nonsuit. Charge of court. Before Judge Van Epps.

Blandford, J.—1. Where one prepares a proprietary or patent medicine and puts it upon the market and recommends it to the world as useful for the cure of certain diseases, the bottle containing it having therewith a prescription made by the proprietor of the medicine in which he states that it is to be taken in certain quantities, and the medicine with this prescription is sold by the proprietor to a druggist for the purpose of being resold to persons who might wish to use it, and the druggist sells the same to a person who uses it in the quantity thus prescribed, and the same contains an ingredient such as iodide of potash in such quantity as proves harmful to the person thus using it, the proprietor is liable. Thomas vs. Winchester, 6 N. Y. (2 Seld,) 397; 57 Am. Decis, 455; 1 Thompson, Neg. 224.

(a) The medicine having been put upon the market by the proprietor not alone for the use of druggists but to be used by the public in general who might need it for the cure of the diseases for which the proprietor set forth in the label that it was adapted, it was the same as if the proprietor himself had sold the medicine to the person who was injured by its use, with instructions and directions as to how the same should be taken.

(b) A medicine known to the public as dangerous and poisonous if taken in large quantities may be sold by the proprietor to druggists and others, and if any person, without more, should purchase and take the same so as to cause injury to himself, the proprietor would not be liable.

2. There was sufficient evidence as to the question as to whether or not the medicine was prepared by the defendant, tending to show that it was so prepared and that the iodide of potash was put therein by the defendant or its agents, to send the case to the jury, and it was not error to refuse to nonsuit.

3. The charge of the court was full and fair upon every aspect of the case, and where this is true, the court need not charge further though requested to do so by either party to the case.

4. There was no error committed as to the admission and rejection of testimony.

Judgment affirmed.
Hillyer & Bro., for plaintiff in error.
Hall & Hammond contra.

Adair et al. commissioners, vs. Ellis et al. Mandamus, from Fulton. Constitutional law. Words and phrases. Expenses of courts. Insolvent costs. City courts. Before Judge Marshall J Clarke.

Simmons, J.—Insolvent costs of the solicitor of the city court of Atlanta are not a part of the "expenses of courts" within the meaning of article 7, section 6, paragraph 2, of the constitution (Code, §5190) and an act passed by the legislature requiring the county authorities of Fulton county to levy a tax to pay a certain proportion of the amount claimed by two ex solicitors of the city court of Atlanta to be due them on account of insolvent costs not collected by them from the fines and forfeiture fund, is unconstitutional and void.

(a) This is true whether the words "expenses of courts" are given the usual and common construction placed upon them at the time they were incorporated in the constitution, or whether, as seems to be proper by the power to levy taxes it involved, the court should give them a strict construction.

(b) Whether or not the legislature has the power to determine and define under the paragraph in question what are expenses of courts, it is unnecessary to determine, as in this case the legislature did not say that the claims of such ex-solicitors were expenses of court, nor does the language of the act indicate that they were so regarded or treated.

(c) Moreover, the law providing the means and manner of payment of the solicitors of the city court of Atlanta is a general law of the state applicable to the subject-matter, and the legislature is forbidden by the constitution, art. 1, sec, 4, par. 1, (code, §5027,) to enact special laws where provision has been made by the general law.

Judgment reversed.
Wm. S. Thomson, for plaintiffs in error.
Howell C. Glenn, W. D. Ellis and N. J. Hammond, contra.

Supreme Court of Georgia—October Term, 1889.

Order of circuits, with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta	20	Flint	18
Stone Mountain	8	Ocmulgee	10
Middle	10	Macon	19
Augusta	19	Chattahoochee	20
Northern	14	Pataula	4
Western	15	Southwestern	17
Northeastern	12	Albany	20
Blue Ridge	6	Southern	1
Cherokee	32	Oconee	9
Rome	19	Brunswick	11
Coweta	7	Eastern	17

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Cases from the Atlanta circuit argued;

No 12. Conley vs. State. Concluded.

No. 13. Youngblood & Hall vs. Georgia Improvement Co. Complaint, from city court of Atlanta. Abbott & Smith, for plaintiffs in error, Payne & Hall, contra,

No. 14. Tolleson vs. Greene. Habeas corpus, from Fulton. B. H. Hill, R. J. Jordan, R. T. Dorsey and J. L. Hopkins & Sons, for plaintiff. C. D. Hill, solicitor-general, Abbott & Smith and N. J. & T. A. Hammond, contra.

No, 15 Lowry vs, Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. Case, from city court of Atlanta. E. H. Frazer and R. T. Dorsey, for plaintiff. Henry Jackson, for defendant.

No. 16. Capital City Land and Improvement Co. vs. Kershaw. Withdrawn.

Mr. Thos. Cobb Jackson was admitted to the bar of this court.

Adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock,

The Invalids Hope.

Many seemingly incurable cases of blood poison, catarrh, scrofula and rheumatism have been cured by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write to them for book filled with convincing proof.

G. W. B. Raider, living seven miles from Athens Ga., writes: "For several years I suffered with running ulcers. which doctors treated and pronounced incurable. A single bottle of B. B. B. did me more good than all the doctors. I kept on using it and every ulcer healed."

D. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catarrh, which he thought incurable, as it had resisted al treatment. It delighted him, and continuing it use he was cured sound and well."

R. M. Lawson, East Point, Ga., writes: "My wife had scrofula 15 years. She kept growing worse. She lost her hair and her skin broke out fearfully. Debility, emaciation and no appetite followed. After physicians and numerous advertised medicines failed, I tried B. B. B., and her recovery was rapid and complete."

Oliver Secor, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I suffered from weak back and rheumatism. B. B. B. has proven to be the only medicine that gave me relief.." 1w

PopuLar, Pure,
Fine, Uniform,
Best Cheapest,
JuicY, Ripe,
TougH Chew.
FavorIte Brand.
Has No Equal.
EasiesT to Sell.
Gives gOod Profit. 1y
QueeN of Tobacco.

W. F. Parkhurst.

Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership books and accounts checked up and adjusted. Public officers' accounts examined, checked up and settlements made. References furnished. office 27½ Whitehall street. 5 or 8p

AN INCENDIARY CAUGHT.

Detectives Arrest a House Burner in the Act at Conyers.

The Stewart Paper company, at Conyers, has lost about $18,000 by fire in the last ten years.

A year ago the big paper mill was burned. Two months ago the paper stock building was fired, and shortly afterwards Mr. G. W. Stewart, of the firm, employed Detective Shackleford to work up the case. He sent Detective Ed. Wilson to the scene, with a negro decoy to assist him.

The negro was employed by the Stewarts, and in a few days discharged. This was all understood. The negro began to grumble around among the other negroes, and soon struck up with Green Turner, who also had a grievance.

They began to compare notes, and Turner told about how he had got even with the company. The detective negro was in sympathy with him, and they soon came to an agreement to rob the safe in the commisary and set the building on fire.

Friday night the plan was set in operation. The safe was left open, and after the detective negro had pretended to rob it, Turner poured kerosene on the house and striking a match applied it to the house.

Detective Wilson ran up and knocking the kerosene out of his hand arrested Turner.

Saturday he had his commitment trial and was jailed. He will be brought to Atlanta for safe keeping. His only explanation was that he was conjured by the detective and just obliged to go with him.

Now and then a grocer or crockery-dealer or glass-man is stupid enough to prefer to sell lamp-chimneys that break at the first opportunity rather than chimneys that rarely break without violence.

If you have such a grocer or crockery-dealer or glass-man, there are two ways to teach him his business. One is to trade with somebody else; the other is to send to Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, for a primer about tough chimneys and give it to him.

Will he dare confess that he wants his chimneys to break?

The man who sells the "pearl-top" chimneys gives a new one for every one that breaks in use; and it doesn't cost him a cent.

OUR

Advice to Everybody

who has a diseased Liver is to at once take proper means to cure it. The function the Liver is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the *Stomach, Bowels, Brain*, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.

NO HUMAN BEING

should run the risk for a single day of neglecting this important organ, but should promptly get a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, made by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and use according to directions they will cure you promptly and permanently. Around each box is a wrapper giving full description of the symptoms of a diseased Liver. They can be had of druggists.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH.

PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.



CARD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 23, 1889.—We beg to announce that we have appointed Mr. L. Stuart, No. 38 South Broad street. Atlanta, Ga., sole agent for the Belle of Nelson whisky in cases and in barrels. In this connection we assure the people of Atlanta that the Belle of Nelson whisky is made precisely as whisky was before the war. It is produced entirely by hand, there being no piece of machinery, except the still, in the entire house. It is almost perfectly free from fusile oil, and consequently for medical, family or bar use, there can be nothing superior.

Mr. Stuart will keep on hand the Belle of Nelson, bottled at the distillery, fifteen years old, and it only requires a taste to satisfy and one of its age and quality. Very respectfully,

BARTLEY JOHNSON & CO.

Certificate of Analysis.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 2, 1889.

I find the sample of whisky marked "Belle of Nelson," received from Mr. L. Stuart, to contain as below:

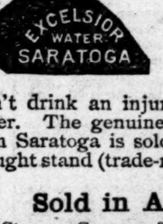
Alcohol by weight 45.80 per cent.
Volatile acids, .043 per cent.
Total solid matter 90.3 grains per gallon.
Specific gravity at 60 degrees F., .932 grains per gallon.

Qualitative tests show the presence of "fusil oil" in small quantity; the absence of fixed acids, or of poisonous metals or other substances.

All the data of the analysis taken together show that this is a genuine whisky. Respectfully submitted, JOHN M. McCANDLESS, Chemist.

sep 25 4t wed

Genuine Saratoga Excelsior Water



A SPARKLING REFRESHING HEALTHFUL DRINK

Cures CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA

Don't drink an injurious manufactured water. The genuine Excelsior brought from Saratoga is sold only through the draught stand (trade-mark) shown above.

Sold in Atlanta by

Stoney, Gregory & Co.,
L. R. Bratton, 90 and 92 Peachtree street,
Kimball House Drug Store, 18 Kimball House,
Beermann & Silverman.

may—d6m1 wedsun col r m

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.



Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in *letter*, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

un wed friwkynrm

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM ON COOSA RIVER, 4 MILES from Rome. 850 acres, half in heavy timber. Price $4,500 C. M. Marshall, Rome. oct12—d6t except su

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION DESIRING information in regard to real estate investments, either in Atlanta or any portion of the state are cordially invited to call at the Atlanta Real Estate exchange, where the desirable properties on the market are listed for sale. The Exchange gets only the regular commissions on sales made, and none of its agents or members have any object in asking more than the price placed on the same by the owner.

In our list will be found residence property of all kinds, from the best to the cheapest.

Several investments in renting property that pays from 12 to 18 per cent.

Vacant lots in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Several pieces of acre property within the city limits.

We have on our list nearly all the acre property within five miles of the city, in lots of from one acre to five hundred acres.

Atlanta is going to be a large city, and money invested in suburban acres will pay several hundred per cent profit.

A few choice business lots and several manufacturing sites, with railroad frontage.

We make a specialty of farm lands and have them in any desired size from forty acres to a seven thousand acre plantation. Prices range from $3 to $15 per acre according to improvements. We have agencies in over forty counties.

We have several very fine tracts of timber ranging from 2,000 acres to 50,000 acres located in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Tennessee. Timber lands are one of the best investments in the south.

We have improved residence property in all the towns within thirty miles of Atlanta, some of which are very desirable and cheap, especially those in Marietta, the most beautiful little city in the south.

On our list are three very fine granite quarries.

We will sell you a lot and build you a house on installments.

We are forming a syndicate on a small property with shares of $100 each that will pay $300 for $100 invested.

On any report we make on property we offer we will pay all expenses of examination if our report is found incorrect.

J. H. MOUNTAIN, Manager,
ROBT. MILLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—A SMALL, GENTLE ROAN PONY, Sold for no fault. Apply 29 Merritts avenue. 3t

FOR SALE — A FINE PAETON, BEST MAKE and good as new. O. C. Fuller, No. 16 W. Alabama st, tf

TWO CARLOADS OF TEXAS MULES AND horses just arrived; average 6 years. Parties desiring to purchase will please call at Jones & Rosser's livery stable for Rogers & Johnson, owners. 7t

FINE HORSES AT JORDAN'S STABLE, 79, S Forsyth Street. Five extra nice combined horses. Five pairs fine carriage horses. Several gentlemens roadsters. Finest saddle ponies in the state. A car load fine mules to arrive Tuesday. oct, 6, 1 m

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

MILK CUSTOMERS WANTED BY DAIRYMAN just starting to retail; no milk sold that is not from my farm; Individual cans; special inducements; write, I will call, Lock Box 15, West End, Ga.

13 SHARES BROSIUS STOCK FOR SALE. F. W. Miller & Co.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION ARE INVITed to call at McNeal's wall paper house, 114 Whitehall street, and get his prices. oct 13 tf

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun.wed&fri

PERSONAL.

CALL AT THE LADIES CAFE, 17 N. PRYOR street, and get a nice oyster stew for 25c; a good supper for 25c, and an elegant dinner for 50c. They will be pleased to see you and treat you nicely. The Ladies of the Central Presbyterian church

13 SHARES BROSIUS STOCK FOR SALE. F W. Miller & Co.

MERCHANTS ONLY—WRITE FOR OUR 125 page illustrated catalogue of toys and holiday goods. Patterson, Gibson & Co, importers and jobbers, Nashville, Tenn. sun wed

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT FIRST-CLASS men, who are already traveling salesmen, to carry our Lubricating Oil samples as a side line. Name territory and present occupation. Manufacturers Oil Co., Cleveland, O. d1m

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON. To the superior court of said county: The petition of George W. Seiple, Charles E. Seiple, H. S Johnson, R. A. Hemphill, Edward S. McCandless G. H. Tanner, John S. Clarke, George W. McCarty Henry Oliver, Austin H. Green, H. H. Cabaniss, Joe F. Gatins, R. M. Farrar, R. L. Robinson, E. P. Black, Lawson Stapleton, J. L. Beatle, R. O. Campbell, Thomas J. Spriggs, H. M. Patterson, Mike N. Blount, John F. Bates, A. Steiner, J. H. Nunnally and Lewis W. Thomas, shows that they, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated by the name of the Young Men's Real Estate Investment Company for twenty years, with the privilege of renewal after the expiration of this time; with the power to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, and to make such a constitution and by-laws as they think proper in carrying out the object of said company.

Said company to have its principal office in the city of Atlanta, Ga., with the privilege of establishing offices elsewhere and of doing business anywhere else.

The object of said company is mutual gain and profit to its members.

The particular business they propose to carry on is the buying and selling of vacant and improved real estate, and all kinds of personal property, including all kinds of investment securities. If necessary, they desire to issue bonds, borrow money and have full power to do any and all things necessary to improve and make more valuable their property.

The capital stock of said company is to be $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $100 each, payable in 40 months at $2.50 per share per month, unless changed by a majority vote of the stockholders; with the privilege of increasing said capital stock to any amount from time to time by a majority vote of the stockholders.

Petitioners will ever pray, etc.

BRAY & THOMAS, Petitioners Attorneys.

Filed in office September 17, 1889.
G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.
Recorded September 17, 1889.
G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

Georgia, Fulton County—I, G. H. Tanner, Clerk of the superior court of said county, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the application for charter of the "Young Men's Real Estate Investment Company," as appears of record in this office. Given under my hand and seal of office this September 17, 1889.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superior Court.

insert sep 18oct25 2 9 16 wed

JONES & FULLER VS. W. H. POWELL. MORTGAGE foreclosure, superior court, Fulton county, Georgia. It appearing to the court on the petition of Jones & Fuller that on the 19th of December, 1888, Wm. H. Powell of said state and county executed to said Jones & Fuller his several promisory notes for $60, $70, and $70 respectively, due in thirty days, and for the better securing said notes executed his mortgage to the following property:

In Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, part of land lot 84, fourteenth district, commencing 250 feet north of Fair street, and running north along the east side of Vine street 50 feet, thence east 176 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence west 176 feet to the beginning. It also appearing that the said notes remain unpaid it is ordered that the said W. H. Powell cause to be paid into this court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, the full amount due on said notes with costs, or that the equity of redemption be barred. Let this rule be published or served according to law.

This September 21, 1889.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE, Judge.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a rule nisi on file in this office.

This September 24, 1889.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County.
Oct16-Nov4-Dec2-Jan5-Feb6.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhoea and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ills. PRICE, $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGES, TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE BLUE RIDGE mountains. Scenery is grandly beautiful; climate absolutely perfect. Dairy and garden furnish abundant supply of fresh milk and vegetables. J. G. B. TIMBERLAKE, manager.

may 29—

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—CARS DIRECT TO THE exposition very near the door. Call or address Mrs. M., 310 Whitehall street, Atlanta. sun, wed3t

PERSONS VISITING EXPOSITION CAN FIND reasonable board at No. 66 N. Forsyth, near First Methodist church, in full view of Peachtree street.

SHERMAN HOUSE, 83 MARIETTA STREET, will be open for visitors to Piedmont exposition. sun wed

THREE CONNECTING CHOICE FIRST FLOOR rooms, with board, to permanent parties; clean, attractive locality on Peachtree street, possession at once. Private bath and water closet. Address box 140. dtf

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 North Forsyth st. The best accommodations. sep11—dtf

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING clothing salesman for states of Georgia and South Carolina. Only those that have traveled in this line need apply. State whether commission or salary, references, territory traversed. J. Harzburg & Co., 40 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. 3t

WANTED—AT ONCE, TWO RAILROAD MEN, one shipping clerk and one city collector. Apply Intelligence Office, room No. 40, Fitten building.

WANTED—GOOD MEN IN EVERY CITY AND town for secret service work. Send two stamps for particulars. Address, Southern Detective Agency, Wichita, Kansas 3t

WANTED—YOUNG MEN THAT AIN'T AFRAID of work for a good out door position. Salary $12 per week. Call at 12 East Hunter street.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD LIVE MAN TO manage sale of "Souvenir Medals" at exposition. Roberts, Constitution office.

WANTED—50 STONE CUTTERS AT ONCE; Quarry near Ebenezer, Tenn. Edington, Groner & Bro. oct 14 d10t

WANTED—A GOOD MAN SERVANT FOR the house. Apply at this office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Apply at postoffice building, Augusta, Ga. july27—dtf sat wed

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, MUST BE CORrect and good penman. Address Entry Clerk, Constitution office. thur,sun

DETECTIVES WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY. Shrewd men to act under instruction in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Send 2-cent stamp. Grannan Detective Bureau Co., Arcade, Cincinnati, O. oct10 8t-thur,sun

SALESMEN—WE WANT A FEW RELIABLE men to travel and sell our goods. No previous experience necessary. Permanent position. Salary $2.50 per day. Wages and traveling expenses in advance. Goods staple and sell on sight. Business light, easy, genteel. Address with stamp Continental Mf'g Co., Cincinnati. O. sun wedtf

DO YOU USE FIGURES?—FARNSWORTH'S New System of Addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to THE FARNSWORTH CO., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O. oct6 d 3m sun wed

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING clothing salesman for states of Georgia and South Carolina. Only those that have traveled in this line need apply. State whether commission or salary, references, territory traversed. J. Harzber & Co., 40 W. Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md. sat mon wed

SALESMAN WANTED—TO SELL GOODS BY sample. Good salary paid. Write to Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. or Chicago. 30t—fri sun wed

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINE MAN TO run tenon machine. Apply W. S. Bell, 27 Ivy street. 2t

WANTED—FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF finishing shop in furniture factory. Must be experienced. Address C. G., care Constitution, naming wages and references.

TWO PAINTERS WANTED—GOOD BRUSH hands for wagons. Apply at Atlanta Wagon Company.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, possessing some push and energy, for city collector. Apply, with references, 12 E. Hunter st

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED CARPENTERS ON South Brunswick Terminal railway, Brunswick, Ga. Good wages. John Ross, contractor. d1w

DETECTIVES—WE WANT A MAN IN EVERY locality as special private detective. Experience not required. Particulars free. U. S. Detective Bureau, Kansas City, Kan. 1w

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75.00 PER MONTH salary and expenses, to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. d1y

OVERSEERS WANTED EVERYWHERE AT home or to travel. We wish to employ a reliable person in your county to tack up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods. Advertisements to be tacked up everywhere on trees, fences and turnpikes, in conspicuous places, in town and country in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; wages $2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of the time. Address with stamp, Emory & Co., Managers, 241 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. No attention paid to postal cards. aug19 3m

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS. APPLY BETWEEN 7 and 8 in the morning. Matron Hebrew, Orphans' Home. 2t

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON SALary, to take charge of my business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable; light; very fascinating and healthful; no talking required; permanent position; wages $10 per week in advance. Good pay for part time. My references includes some of the best well known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and elsewhere. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut sts., Louisville, Ky. aug 7—d6m wed sun

COOK WANTED—I WANT A NUMBER 1 GOOD cook with no family. Good room on yard. Apply at No. 15 Park st., West End. Forrest Adair. 2t

WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK will now sell at slaughtering prices:
96 boys' school suits at $1.50.
74 boys' school suits, fine; at $2.50.
234 pair men's pants at $1.
116 pair men's Melton pants at $1.50.
92 pair men's all wool cassimere at $2.25.
34 men's linen coats 35c.
28 men's linen vests 35c.
4,000 pawnbroker's coats $1.50 to $3.
135 light weight overcoats $1.50 to $4.
360 pair boy's knee pants 50 to 75c.
3,200 yards table oil cloths 15 to 20c.
115 curtain samples 20 to 35c.

These goods are worth double the money. Also a large stock of furniture of every description. Must be sold.

Money—Liberal advances made on consignments of merchandise, furniture, jewelry. etc. H. Wolfe, auctioneer, 98 Whitehall street.

Cash paid for second-hand furniture, carpets stoves, etc. dtf

FOR RENT—COTTAGES, HOUSES

FOR RENT—161 CREW ST., NICE NEW COTTAGE; modern improvements. Address Mrs. Mary R. Luckie, No. 151 Capitol avenue. sept 29 dtf.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, 51 LUCKIE street.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR rent on ground floor; suitable for married couple or two gentlemen. References exchanged. 76 East Hunter street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR SALE—13 SHARES BROSIUS STOCK. F W. Miller & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 AND UPwards on city and suburban property. Also on Fulton county farms. Address B., Constitution office. sun wed 1m

3,500 TO LOAN ON ATLANTA REAL ESTATE at 8 per cent., three or five years. Harris & Mulling, 3 Kimball House, Wall street. Oct. 13-d1w.

6 PER CENT MONEY—F. W. MILLER & CO. real estate, stocks and bonds.

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here so no delay. S. Barnett, 15½ S. Broad St. aug17—d6m

LOST.

LOST—$20 REWARD. TWENTY DOLLARS REward will be paid for the return of my Knight Templar charm, which was lost in the city two weeks ago, and has on one side of it the following inscription: "Walter T. McArthur, Palestine Commandery No. 7, Savannah, Ga." Its intrinsic value is inconsiderable, but it is highly prized as a souvenir. Walter T. McArthur, 39½, Whitehall street. Oct 13-dtf

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD, DIAMOND RING Tuesday evening. Liberal reward will be paid, if returned to Julius R. Watts & Co., 57 Whitehall st. dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Supt.; B. F. Hyatt, Comd't of Cadets. june11-78t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, Mineral Properties, Pine Lands, City Property and Farms. Money Loaned at 8 Per Cent Net. Office Adjoining Kimball House Entrance, Atlanta, Ga.

HEREWITH WE GIVE A LIST OF SOME OF our choicest timber, iron and marble properties. 29,000 acres hardwood white oak, Chestnut oak, White Pine and Poplar. This is a magnificent tract of Cove lands in Fannin, Gilmer and Murray counties, Ga., selected with great care. This property has been inspected by timber experts from Pennsylvania and New York. They report, "have never seen finer timber." Some of the oaks and poplars are five feet in diameter and very tall; all well watered; can be floated to W. & A. railroad. A new railroad will cross within four miles of the entire tracts. Such properties are scarce. The abstracts of titles prepared by one of the most careful attorneys in Georgia who spent weeks in investigating and perfecting them. Much of the land is underlied with minerals, being in the midst of the north Georgia mineral and marble country. Price $3 per acre.

30,0000 acres virgin pine lands, south Alabama, Nearly all in solid body, will guarantee 7,000 to 8,000 feet board measurement. Titles unquestioned. On good river where it can be taken to seaboard. Only $1.25 per acre.

Marble.—We have three of the finest marble deposits in Georgia and North Carolina. Write us for information.

28,000 Acres of Virgin Pine Lands, Solid Body.—With six and one-half miles of railroad front, every acre of which will cut from 6,000 to 7,000 feet of merchantable stuff. This property is as fine a piece of timber land as can be found in the south; price, $1.50 per acre. In less than five years it will bring 500 per cent profit. Larger tracts of pine lands, that are accessible, are being rapidly picked up. Now is the time to invest. Already this territory is being rapidly filled up by large saw mills, whose owners are coining money rapidly.

Manganese and Chrome Iron.—We have the richest deposit of Manganese and Chrome Iron in America. 1,650 acres. True vein Manganese 3½ miles long, unbroken. Remarkable analysis. Only 31-100 of phosphorus.

Blue Black Roofing Slate on the E. T., V. and Ga. Railway in Alabama.—Choice Slate Property. 1,000 acres. Railroad runs through the land, near the junction of L. & N., E. T. V. & Ga. Ry. within short distance of Birmingham.

These slate veins and quarries have been tested by various experts and practical slate men who have indorsed them as being identical with the veins found in Vermont, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

Professor E. R. Smith, state geologist, refers to them in his geological reports of Alabama, and there calls attention to Professor Tuomoly's reports of a like nature made several years ago. Professor Williams in making his report, says: There are good, pure clay slate veins without grit;" and further says: "I can fully indorse the remarks of Colonel John T. Miller regarding the value and formation of your state property, and if you form a company to open and work the quarries properly, I would be glad to take shares." This property we can sell for $15,000. To investors this offer is a rare chance. Form a small syndicate and buy it. Such properties have made Pennsylvania families rich.

Georgia Pine.—We have a number of choice small tracts—from 1,000 to 3,000 acres—from $1.50 to $1.25 per acre. These are choice small investments.

Fortunes are now being realized and greater fortunes will be realized by those who judiciously invest. No booms to explode. Timber lands in the south at present low prices, are far better as an investment for your wife and children, than life insurance, government bonds or stocks. Investigate this subject carefully; $10,000 invested now will return $80,000 within five years. No danger from forest fires. Taxes are nominal. Protection by state laws against depredations is thorough and vigorous.

48000 acres of long leaf yellow pine land, in compact body—with railroad running through the property, giving about 7½ miles of double railroad frontage. This property is located in the finest timber and agricultural regions of the state of Florida. We can sell this timber land at $1.50 per acre, and is no doubt the cheapest timber track in the south. W. M. Scott & Co.

FACTORY SITES—WE CONTROL THE BEST factory sites in and about the city of Atlanta. And offer inducements to locating factories that no one else can. W. M. Scott & Co.

20,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LONG-leaf yellow pine in compact body, in western Florida. This is a bargain in pine land, at 75 cents per acre. W. M. Scott & Co.

ON BELT LINE RAILROAD—SOME OF OUR factory sites on the Belt Line railroad are, without exception, the finest located for shipping of any in the city. W. M. Scott & Co.

37,000 ACRES WITH A DOUBLE RAILroad frontage of over six miles on the Florida railroad giving superior advantages for transportation to the seaboard. These lands, after being cleared, make the very finest fruit and truck farms in the state. The timber is guaranteed to cut six thousand feet of merchantable pine to the acre. Price $1.50 per acre. W. W. Scott & Co.

100,000 ACRES YELLOW PINE, Georgia, lying on the E. T. R. of the E. T., Va. & Ga. R. R. No other such tract of pine in the southern states. Perfect title and on the market but for a short time. W. M. Scott & Co.

BALTIMORE BLOCK, NO. 13—WE CAN GIVE you a bargain in this property. A house elegant in all its appointments, large and roomy, with Baltimore heaters, fine gas fixtures, brick-set range, bells all through the house. This property in a few years will be worth double the price now asked for it. Price $3,750—half cash, balance monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

WASHINGTON ST.—WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL home in the finest part of the street. We can offer at very low figures and on easy terms. Call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

VACANT LOTS, JACKSON ST., VACANT LOTS on the Boulevard. Elegant property on Morris st., and all along the route of the new electric car line. Call on us for particulars. We have one superb property here for investment, paying rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

PEACHTREE ST—WE HAVE SOME OF THE choicest vacant lots on the street, and at prices that can not be equalled in cheapness. W. M. Scott & Co.

SMALL FARMS.—WE HAVE SOME OF THE choicest bargains in small truck and fruit farms, near the city ever offered. W. M. Scott & Co.

J. B. McPherson, Real Estate, 4 South Pryor Street.

I HAVE THE PRETTIEST AND BEST ARranged suburban home on the Georgia R. R., and I am going to sell it this week. If you want a first-class home at a bargain now is your time.

I HAVE THE FINEST AND PRETTIEST GRANite—none excepted—in Georgia. Blue and white, both, I am going to sell this, too.

12 ACRES NEAR GEORGIA RAILROAD, less than two miles from car shed.

8 ACRES IN EDGEWOOD, RAILROAD FRONT.
6 acres in Edgewood.
75 acres near Georgia railroad, $2,000.
175 acres on Flat Shoals road, with first-class mill, gin, store and farm improvements.

DON'T LET THE EXPOSITION KEEP YOU away, for I have a bargain for you in 25 acres

4 ACRES NEAR WEST PEACHTREE, WHICH we can and will sell you cheaper than you can buy at an auction if you had the chance.

LOOK AT THIS! 10-ROOM HOUSE IN FIRST-class repair, lot 75x334 on one of the most prominent streets in the city.

11 R H, PEACHTREE.
10 r h, Peachtree.
8 r h, West Peachtree.
8 r h, South Pryor street.
8 r h, Ellis street.
8 r h, Ellis street, lot 120x200.
6 r h, Courtland avenue.
8 r h, West Harris street.
1 r h, lot 52x120, Bellwood.
3 r h, Chatham street, near Boulevard.
3 r h, Reed street, $20 per month.
3 r h, Gate City street, $10 per month.
4 r h, Larkin. King cash has the "deadwood" on this, and sell I must.

NO PRICES THIS WEEK. THIS IS BARGAIN week. Fact. Come and see.

A FEW GOOD HOUSES FOR RENT ON WASHington, E. Cain, Bass, Reed, and Gartrell streets.

1 LOT 49x151, S. PRYOR.
1 lot 50x160, S. Pryor.
1 lot 50x200. Capitol avenue.
1 lot, Georgia avenue, 50x166.
14 beautiful lots, 50x200 each, fronting Grant park, near Georgia avenue, at prices to startle.
1 lot, Washington street, 50x150.
1 lot 157x200, Edgewood, Ga.
1 lot 150x275. Edgewood, Ga.
oct 13, sun wed fri

FOUND.

FOUND—THE VERY BEST AND CHEAPEST substitute for jute bagging; over 2,000,000 yards sold in 45 days; endorsed by president of Georgia state farmers' alliance as "an excellent substitute, and wholy independent of the jute trust; put up in strips 3 yards 6 inches long by 44 inches wide; weight per strip 4½ to 5 pounds. Address all orders to Paul M. Atkinson, Atlanta. Ga. care Kenny & McDonnold. tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—13 SHARES BROSIUS STOCK. F. W. Miller & Co.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

ANY ONE HAVING REAL ESTATE IN ATlanta to sell at a real bargain, will please describe the same and address T., P. O. box 132, city. oct 4—2w

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—13 SHARES BROSIUS STOCK. F. W. Miller & Co.

FOR SALE—TYPE OUTFIT FOR SMALL PAper, good as new, at half price. Atlanta Engraving Co.

CAPTAIN REILLY'S BILL.

THE BILL PROVIDING FOR THE MILITIA IS CONSIDERED.

The House Is Holding Extended Sessions Now—Matters of Importance Which Came Up Yesterday.

Colonel Reilly's military bill—to provide for the better equipment and organization and for the more efficient service of the state militia—came up in the house yesterday.

The bill was passed.

This is the first step. The appropriation is $7,200 only. There was a strong sentiment in favor of a larger appropriation yesterday. Certainly if the soldiers themselves take the matter seriously and thoughtfully in hand they will meet with substantial encouragent at the hands of the legislature. The vote yesterday shows this.

COLONEL REILLY, OF CHATHAM,

the author of the original bill, spoke for the measure.

"It will be remembered," said he, "that the last report of the adjutant-general embodied the report of the advisory board, and that report recommended strongly the passage of some such law as this. Soon after this report was laid upon the desks of the members a military convention, numbering over one hundred representative men from all parts of the state, emphasized the necessity of such a measure. Soon after this the governor of the state sent a message to the general assembly, urging the adoption of such a law.

"After receiving the unanimous indorsement of the committee on military affairs, the bill went to the appropriation committee. It comes back with the unanimous indorsement of that committee. Alabama appropriates $15,000; South Carolina, $15,000; Virginia, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky $10,000. The northern states give much more. New York gives $400,000; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, $300,000; Ohio, $120,000, and others in proportion. Georgia gives nothing."

Mr. Rielly concluded with an earnest appeal for the appropriation.

CAPTAIN GORDON, OF CHATHAM,

chairman of the appropriations committee, submitted a substitute fixing the appropriation at $7,200, instead of the amount named in the bill.

"I am strongly impressed," said he, "with the necessity for such an appropriation. The friends of the measure have made a calculation, and fixed upon this amount as the lowest possible to be a practical help. This, by judicious management, will do for a beginning. I would like personally to see the full $25,000 appropriated, as recommended by the committee, and in time, when the condition of the treasury warrants it, I will do all I can to secure it."

MR. HARDEMAN, OF BIBB,

spoke for the bill.

"The substitute," said he, "calls for an appropriation of $7,200, of that amount $200 goes to the adjutant-general's office, and the balance to go towards paying the expenses of the week's annual encampment.

"There are in Georgia, now enrolled, over 4,500 volunteer soldiers, and a simple calculation will show how closely the appropriation has been cut down to absolutely necessary expenses.

"What does Georgia do now for these men? She furnishes the paper upon which the commissions of the officers are written, and nothing more. The United States furnishes the guns and ammunition. The state coat of arms represents a soldier, armed with an old broadsword, and holding that sword in his left hand. The figure is appropriate. Georgia has made her volunteer soldier a left handed guardian.

"I saw twenty-five men get off the trainfrom Ohio a few hours ago, and the fact struck me that Ohio has spent more on those twenty-five men than Georgia has on her whole number of volunteer troops since the war.

"Before the war the militia was composed almost exclusively of the wealthier classes. One company from Baldwin county that went to the war, returned taxes in 1860 on $2,500,000 worth of property. This is not so now. Our young men are working for their daily bread, and it is a hard struggle to maintain these military organizations. To make the service efficient this help is an absolute necessity."

MR. WHITAKER, OF TROUP,

made a strong and effective talk for the bill.

He explained the provisions of the bill, showing that the appropriation was as small as it could possibly be.

"No appropriation made this session," said he, "is of more vital importance to the state at large."

MR. M'DONALD, OF WARE,

offered an amendment, providing for an appropriation of $10,000 instead of $7,200.

"That," said he, "is little enough. We can't do too much in this line. There is no pressing need at this moment for active service, but there is no telling when there will be. The mere fact that our militia is organized and always ready for service, will be a safeguard to us, and prevent bloodshed. There was an illustration of this in Savannah only a few months ago. The mere presence of the militia prevented a serious riot.

"Money appropriated in this way will come back to us in time a hundredfold."

Mr. McDonald's amendment was accepted in the committee of the whole and the bill sent back to the house with the recommendation that it pass.

MR. RANKIN, OF GORDON,

moved to fix the appropriation at $7,200.

This motion was carried.

The vote then was on the substitute by Captain Gordon, of Chatham, to appropriate $7,200.

The vote was 110 to 16.

The 16 nays were Messrs. Brown, Bush, Campbell, Daniel, Felton, Gholston, Harrell of Webster, Hill of Meriwether, Jones of Coweta, Montgomery, Morris, Peacock, Singleton, Snelson, Tatum and Taylor.

THE BILL PROVIDES.

There shall be allowed annually, for all the expenses of the adjutant and inspector generals department, and inclusive of travel, stationery, reports, expenses of the advisory board, and everything else necessary to maintain said department, to be expended under the direction of the governor, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. That the sum of $200 per annum is hereby appropriated to each company of the volunteer forces of Georgia as organized under the present law, to provide for all the expenses of said company, a detailed report of which expenses shall be included in the annual report of said company to the adjutant and inspector general; Provided, that no company shall receive said amount unless it shall present upon regular annual inspection at least the minimum active uniformed strength

Sec. 4. That in order to properly train the military force of the state and to make it a practical and efficient body, there shall be annual encampments, so that each command shall be ordered for one week annually by the governor into camp, there to be drilled, disciplined and taught the practical duties of camp life. The advisory board is directed to provide each year a camping ground, upon bids to be invited by the said advisory board, which board shall make a selection from said bids, having regard to the desirability of location, dimensions, sanitation and other elements of desirability. And after said selections are made, the state shall provide tents and everything else necessary, and shall furnish to the troops when called out in this active service in said annual camps of instruction, one daily ration for each officer and man and for each horse. Transportation shall be furnished by the state for the officers, men and horses from their homes to said camps and for their return.

Sec. 6. That in order to carry out the objects of this act, the annual sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the governor, in accordance with the provisions of this act, of which the sum of seven hundred dollars for the fixed expenses of the adjutant and inspector general's department shall have priority.

MR. FOUTE'S PROHIBITION BILL.

Mr. Foute, of Bartow, is the author of the much talked-of prohibition bill which came up as the special order yesterday.

The bill prohibits the sale of alcoholic, spirituous or malt liquors outside of incorporated towns of over 300 inhabitants.

Mr. Foute is chairman of the house temperance committee, and a strong prohibitionist.

He was recognized by the chair just after his bill was read yesterday, and then he passed for amendments.

The amendments came.

Mr. Perry, of Gilmer, to amend by adding to section 1, "Provided the provisions of this act shall not apply to counties which have not adopted the local option law, or which may hereafter fail or refuse to adopt the local option law."

The second amendment strikes from the fourth line of said section the words "in any quantity," and insert in lieu thereof the words "by retail."

The third amendment makes the law apply to towns and cities of not more than two hundred inhabitants.

Mr. Alderman amends to except Colquitt county from the provisions of the law.

Mr. Tatum excepted Dade and Walker counties.

Mr. Tatum moved to substitute "100 inhabitants" instead of "300."

Mr. Carithers, of Walton, moved the adoption of a proviso excepting Walton county from the operation of the law.

The following substitute for the third section is by Mr. Foute: "Be it further enacted that in counties where intoxicants are sold, and the sale thereof prohibited in incorporated towns, that the special laws prohibiting the sale in said incorporated towns be repealed, and upon the passage of this act, alcoholic, spirituous and malt liquors may be lawfully sold in said towns."

Mr. O'Neill, of Fulton, added the proviso: "That hereafter in all elections under the local option law, only voters in the incorporated towns shall vote in said elections."

Mr. Jones, of Chattooga, provided that Chattooga and Dawson counties be left out.

Mr. Dodgen, of Milton, provided that nothing in the law apply to Milton county.

Mr. Arnold amends by providing that the act shall apply to incorporated towns.

Mr. Tigner wanted Muscogee left free.

Mr. Humphreys saved Brooks, Lowndes and Crawford.

Mr. Smith, of Gwinnett, amended to exempt his own county from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Duggan, of Hancock, by adding that "all moneys paid for license to sell intoxicants in any incorporated city or town shall be paid into the school fund of the county in which said city or town is situated."

Mr. Kendrick, of Terrell, exempted his county.

MR. FOUTE, OF BARTOW,

the author of the bill, spoke for the measure.

He pointed out that his bill effected only country districts, or those without police protection.

Further, there is a vast deal of local legislation every session to protect county precincts. Such legislation takes time and trouble, and the bill obviates all this.

DR. FELTON OF BARTOW,

made an earnest and eloquent speech in favor of the bill. He said that the liquor traffic was a recognized evil. No license for such a traffic should be granted where there can be no police supervision and control. He cited the case of his own county, a dry county surrounded by wet counties, to show that the local option law was not affective in prohibiting the sale, even where the people wished it. It required such a law as this to do justice to the country people.

At the conclusion of Dr. Felton's remarks a motion was made to indefinitely postpone. This was lost.

Mr. Foute moved to table his bill.

This was carried by a vote of 74 to 45.

The Lunatic Asylum Appropriation.

The third special order yesterday was Dr. Felton's bill for an appropriation to the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Felton is chairman of the house committee on the asylum. The original bill, based upon recommendations embodied in the report of the asylum committee, called for $31,300. The appropriation committee cut this to $18,300. This was distributed as follows: $5,000 for the maintenance of the inmates, $5,000 to dig the artesian well deeper, $3,000 for storage room, $2,000 for new floors, fencing, bedsteads and painting, and $3,300 for a new boiler.

Dr. Felton made a strong speech, pointing out the necessity for each item in the appropriation. He remarked the great increase in the number of patients at the asylum.

Mr. Humphreys, of Brooks, proposed to strike out the item of $5,000 for completing the artesian well. He argued that no artesian water had yet been reached, though a considerable sum of money had been spent in work upon it, and that it was uncertain whether water ever would be reached there. He thought it would be better to dig wells and put in pumps. That would cost less, and the money would be spent on a certainty.

Mr. Gordon, of Chatham, agreed with the experts that the artesian well was better, and that the $5,000 would be well expended even if there was some uncertainty in the work.

After some further discussion the bill was passed as amended by the committee, without further change.

So the asylum gets $18,300—$5,000 of that for the artesian well.

TO ADJOURN NOVEMBER 7TH.

The joint committee appointed several days ago to examine into the state of business submitteed their report yesterday. They report business before the senate:

House bills for first, second, and third reading	122
House bills before senate committees	70
House bills on table	7
Resolutions in the senate	9
Senate bills in committees	37
Senate bills for third reading	5
Senate bills tabled	12
Senate total	252
Before the senate:	
House bills for first, second, and third reading	67
Senate bills for first, second, and third reading	53
House bills tabled	63
Bills before house committees	120
Bills adversely reported	173
House total	473
In both houses	725

They recommended:

"That the senate and house of representatives adjourn sine die on November 7th, 1889, at 12 o'clock m."

THAT BARROOM.

Bartow county is dry, and the adjoining county of Gordon is wet.

Oothcaloga Valley Baptist church is a mile and a quarter from the line in Bartow county.

The town of Adairsville is about two and one-half miles from the line in Bartow county.

Just over the line in Gordon is a groggery.

Mr. Foute, of Bartow, introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of the church. The real object of the bill is to move that Gordon county grocery further away from Adairsville.

Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, is a prohibitionist. He opposes the bill because it effects Gordon county only, and Gordon county is wet.

The bill has come up two or three times and been saved from defeat by its friends tabling it. Yesterday Mr. Foute's retreat, came very near being cut off. The vote to table stood 53 to 53.

Speaker Clay voted to table.

So the bill is tabled again.

TO EQUALIZE OIL INSPECTION FEES.

An important bill, introduced by Mr. Atkinson, of Coweta, passed the house yesterday.

Its most important provision is that the inspection fee per gallon is the same whether the oil comes in barrel or in larger bulk. This puts the smaller oil companies in better condition to compete with the Standard Oil company.

The commissioner of agriculture appoints ten inspectors—at Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macom, Columbus, Rome, Newman, Brunswick, Americus and Athens. Term of office, two years. For 200 gallons or over the fee is one cent per gallon, and under that one and one-half cents.

The inspectors turn into the treasury one-third of all fees received in excess of $25, and shall turn into the treasury fall fees received after the amount allowed them (the inspectors) exceeds $125.

That means no inspector's salary shall exceed $1,500.

The income of the Atlanta inspector, it was stated yesterday, is $5,000. The bill cuts that over two-thirds.

SPEECHES LIMITED.

Upon motion of Mr. Davis, of Burke, speeches in the house hereafter are to be limited to ten minutes each.

An exception is made in the case of the Western and Atlantic lease bill, the speeches in which are left unlimited.

WORK BY GAS LIGHT.

Yesterday, for the first time this session, the house finished its day's work by gas light.

It was rather a novel sight.

It might be remarked, too, that instead of wasting the last half hour or so of the session, as is usually done, the house worked quietly and steadily until—McIver moved to adjourn.

More light!

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Mathews, of Houston, is the author of an important bill which passed the house yesterday by a vote of 102 to 2.

It provides that in all cases where any railroad or other common carrier shall demand and receive for goods shipped from within or without this state to any point in this state, any overcharge or excess of freight over and beyond the proper or contract rate of freight and a demand is made in writing for the return or repayment of such overcharge or excess of freight is made by the person paying the same, said railroad or common carrier shall refund said overcharge within thirty days from said demand, and if said railroad or common carrier shall fail or refuse to settle within thirty days, or within said time to refund said overcharge, then it shall be liable in an amount double the overpayment, and more than one claim for such excess may be joined in the same suit.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Frazer, of Oconee—To refund to Walton H. Booth, of Watkinsville, Oconee county, Georgia, the sum of $41.70, excess of tax paid in 1887.

Mr. Herrington of Emanuel—To prohibit illegal trading in railroad charters in certain cases.

IN THE SENATE.

The Lease Bill Reported With Some Amendments.

Mr. Wooten, chairman of the special committee which has had the bill for the lease of the Western and Atlantic road under consideration for the past six weeks, reported favorably on it yesterday.

Mr. Wooten moved that the bill and its substitute should be made the special order for next Wednesday. A resolution was also passed that the senate should hold three sessions a day until the matter was settled.

Bills passed were:

By Mr. Snead of Fayette—To amend the law creating the board of county commissioners for Fayette. Passed.

By Mr. Johnson of Campbell—A like bill amending a like law applying to the commissioners in his county. Passed.

By Senator duBignon—To provide for the establishment of at least six voting places at the court house in the city of Savannah when elections for mayor and aldermen shall take place. Passed.

By Mr. Maxwell of Talbot—To prohibit the sale of liquor near Pleasant Valley Baptist church, at Bostick, Talbot county.

By Mr. McArthur of Montgomery—To provide for the removal of the portraits from the old capitol to the new.

When this resolution came up, Mr. Gibbs moved to amend by the addition of an appropriation of $500 to secure a handsome portrait of General Robert Toombs.

The amendment provides that an artist shall be immediately employed to paint it.

In support of his amendment, Mr. Gibbs said he would only suggest to the senate that no collection of portraits of distinguished Georgians could be complete without that of the greatest of all Georgians, General Toombs. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Boyd offered to further amend by increasing the appropriation to $1,500 to purchase portraits of Jessie A. Mercer and George F. Pierce. Lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Mr. Crenshaw of Randolph—To prohibit the placing of obstructions in the waters of his county. Passed.

By Mr. Harris of Floyd—To authorize the annexation of South Rome by the city of Rome. Passed.

By Mr. Herrington of Emanuel—To amend road laws so far as they relate to his county. Tabled.

The senate concurred in house amendments to a bill to incorporate the Fulton Loan and Banking company.

By Mr. Mustin of Morgan—To establish public schools in Madison. Passed.

By Mr. Clarke of Laurens—To prohibit the sale of liquor in five miles of about forty churches in Laurens county. Amended so as not to include incorporated towns and passed.

By Mr. Clarke of Laurens—To authorize the mayor and council of Dublin to permit the Empire and Dublin or any other railroad to use Madison street as its right of way. Passed.

The senate having received a communication from R. A. Nisbett, secretary State Fair association, inviting to attendance on the opening day of the fair—23d instant—Mr. Strother introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three senators and five representatives to attend the fair. Adopted.

The senate, after a fight, adjourned till eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

MR. F. B. WHAELY is a prominent merchant of Ruston, La. He has sold Swift's Specific to many persons, and knows of some wonderful cases of blood diseases, and has never heard of a failure to cure. Several cases of contagious blood poison were cured after all the doctors and all other remedies hap failed.

IN THE NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS

A St. Louis Wanderer Describes an Interesting Region.

From the St. Louis Republic.

CHEROKEE COUNTY, N. C., September 25.—Few St. Louis residents, I apprehend, have ever seen anything or heard much of western North Carolina. Through George Egbert Craddock they have received a more or less vivid impression of the beauty and grandeur of the Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee. The scenery in this state is not less interesting. The wilds of this part of it, between the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies, are only beginning to be penetrated by railroads, and are therefore almost unknown to either the tourist or investor. Several roads are under construction and others are projected in the area between Chattanooga, Atlanta, Asheville and Knoxville. The road from Asheville to Atlanta via Murphy will be completed in a few months.

Many of the older residents here remember the "intrusion," that is the invasion of this country by the gold hunters over fifty years ago while the Cherokee Indians still inhabited these mountains. As the invaders of the Black Hills Indian reservation of Dakota were irresistible a few years ago, so were the "intruders" of the Cherokee gold region of North Carolina, and the Indians were compelled to move on to make room for the gold hunter.

Some of the Indians, however, have remained, probably 1,000. Their chief, Jarrett Smith, is three-fourths white, and his wife is a white woman.

At Murphy, on a commanding hill, was a fort fifty-five years ago which was occupied by United States troops and for some time by General Winfield Scott as his headquarters. The hilltop is now overgrown with large trees. Murphy itself is at the confluence of three streams of considerable size, viz: The Upper Hiawassee, the Notla and the Valley rivers. The country is well watered, with gravel or rock bottom. limpid streams containing speckled trout. It is heavily timbered with white oak, chestnut, poplar and walnut. The variety of forest trees is extensive.

Its principal farm product for export is tobacco, which is grown on the steep hillsides and up to the crests of the mountains. Each tobacco plant has twelve to fourteen leaves. The leaves ripen in ascending order, the lowest first, and they are pulled as they ripen. The lowest two are called "lugs," and are used for cigarettes and other purposes where light tobacco is required. The next three or four are used for "wrappers" for cigars. The next three or four are "smokers," and the top four are used for chewing tobacco. They are dried by slow fire in close "barns" at from 90 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. The crops will average 20 to 22 cents per pound, but the farmers can barely earn a living at it. They are not doing as well as when they devoted themselves to raising corn, wheat, oats and live stock, and many of them have mortgaged their farms to meet their obligations.

Apples, peaches and pears grow luxuriantly. The peach trees are overburdened with fruit this year. Everywhere they are to be seen supported by props or broken down and wrecked as though they had been stricken by a cyclone. I weighed two apples from one tree. One weighed one pound and three ounces and the other one and three-quarter pounds. Grazing is excellent. Before the war herds grass and other grasses prevailed. Just after the war Egyptian clover made its appearance, and it has now supplanted all wild grasses in the valleys and half way up the mountain sides.

As to the topography, the mountainsides are steep and the valleys are narrow. The larger water courses fall probably twenty-five to fifty feet per mile and the smaller ones fifty to one hundred feet, so that cheap and good water power may be had almost anywhere in the valleys. Water is abundant. The rainfall exceeds fifty inches per annum.

Much gold mining and milling has been done in western North Carolina and northern Georgia. At Dahlonega the mines are worked now profitably, there being at the latter place sixteen stamp mills with from ten to sixty stamps each. These mills and mines receive their supply of water through a ditch thirty miles long.

Diamonds, rubies and other gems have been found in western North Carolina, while fine white and dark marbles and talc are abundant. The only corundum mines of this country are found here. This mineral, which is next to diamond in hardness, is the emery of commerce when pulverized.

I had almost overlooked another product of this country, of which you sometimes hear, viz., moonshine whisky. My travels led me through unfrequented mountain byways a few days ago, when, to my surprise, I found myself at a still of the most primitive character. It was without roof or other shelter. It was in full blast, and the pale amber-colored fluid was trickling from the worm into a portable ten-gallon keg. There was no blood-curdling encounter, and I was allowed to proceed peacefully on my way.

Beautiful Windows.

Among the most beautiful windows in the city are those of Eiseman Bros., on Whitehall street These windows in their original construction were extraordinarily beautiful. Just a few days ago, however, Mr. Joe Eiseman had them remoided and elegant mirrors placed in them. They are now considered by many to be the handsomest windows in the city. It is worth your time and attention to stop and see them. This firm is one of the foremost in its line. It has plenty of money behind it. It has a branch house in New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore. They manufacture their own goods, and guarantee everything to be as represented. Furthermore, they are one priced clothiers, and everybody is treated alike by them. It is an excellent place to buy your winter outfit.

Take the Peachtree Street Car Line for the Exposition, and ride through the grandest avenue in Georgia. Cars leaving every seven minutes from the Artesian well.

GOOD MEN WANTED to handle the great MONEY SAVING WORK, COMPLETE "HORSE-BOOK & STOCK-DOCTOR." 18 Departments. 750 Engravings. Sales Sure—Fast. 30 Days Time. H. D. THOMPSON PUB. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. july21—d1y sun wed fri wky

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.

PEACHTREE—A beautiful corner lot near in, on a splendid eminence, also the largest and prettiest lot on Peachtree that can be bought; also a few of the most desirable Peachtree lots in north Atlanta. This property will never be offered again at the low prices placed on it today.
BLAKELEY AVENUE—Three good lots near Peachtree in the immediate vicinity of the greatest and most beautiful improvements being made anywhere in Atlanta.
PONCE DE LEON AVENUE—Six of those choice large lots on this fashionable avenue, on car line, and within one square of Peachtree. Several of them have been recently sold, and will be built upon at once.
W. PEACHTREE—We are offering, for a few days, a good 8-room house on a corner 98x200, facing east, the best point on the street, at a bargain; also several vacant lots, and blocks of acre property, at a bargain.
PRYOR STREET—Eight lots of the subdivision of the Colonel Rawson property, fronting on the beautiful eminence south of Rawson street and facing east; The best opportunity offered to secure a central eligible lot on a main thoroughfare; also five pretty lots one mile out on Pryor, and five minutes ride on the dummy to center of the city.
ACRE PROPERTY on all the main roads and railroads leading into the city; distance and size to suit you, and at inside prices.
RAILROAD FRONTS on all the main lines, by the foot, acre, or mile; many of the best manufacturing sites in and about Atlanta. See us and we will show you what you want.
HOMES—Large and small, for rich and poor, on big and little streets to suit the most fastidious and plethoric and the plainest and humblest pockets. Come and we will fit you as your tailor does, and we will all be happy.
oct 6dlm WEST & GOLDSMITH, 7 Pryor street, Kimball house.

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Atlanta, Ga.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. The KINDERGARTEN is in charge of Miss Anna Palmer. The MUSIC SCHOOL is under the direction of Alfredo Barili.
MRS. BAYLOR STEWART, Principal.
oct9—dtf

G. W. ADAIR, ... AUCTIONEER
45---TR CTS OE LAND.---45
Moreland, Ga., Coweta Co.
I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON Wednesday, October 16, 1889, at 10 o'clock, 45 beautiful tracts of groveland containing from 1 to 5 acres each. This property is situated at Moreland, Ga., Coweta Co., right at the West Point railroad depot and 6 miles from Newnan, and is in the heart of the best producing land in the south. Every kind of fruit and grape grow in tropical abundance. Coweta county is known as one of the best agricultural counties in the state.
A veneering factory is in full operation at Moreland. A large ginnery and other enterprises in contemplation.
The road from Columbus to Moreland via Greenville, Ga., has been surveyed and located and work will begin in a few days. This property has the benefit of churches, schools and refined society and Moreland is destined to be an important inland city. Will be sold absolutely with perfect titles. Terms ⅓ cash balance 12 months 8 per cent. Call at office or send address for plat. G. W. ADAIR,
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RED LETTER
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Smoke Virginia Favorite Cheroots. Five for 10 cents.
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Are the tobacco chewers ultama tnulo. For sale at
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CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Itchy Scaly Skin
Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies.
Cured by Cuticura
I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Cuticura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thanks me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.
Sep. 21, 1887. GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.
Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. G. C.
Cuticura Resolvent
The new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.
PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and, oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.


I CAN'T BREATAE.
Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs. wed sun top col n r m

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A. ROSENFELD & SON.
OVERCOATS!
MELTONS,
KERSEYS,
WORSTEDS,
CHINCHILLA
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"CHUMLEYS,"
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OVERCOATS!
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THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., [illegible], 1889.
Commencing Tuesday, 22d instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

NO. 27 WEST—DAILY.	
Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	8 20 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m
NO. 28 EAST—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 00 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY-PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	11 05 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 15 p m	Lv. Washington	11 0a m
Ar. Athens	5 15 p m	Lv. Athens	8 40 a m
Ar. Washington	2 30 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 15 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 20 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 20 p m
Ar. Decatur	4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 50 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	8 50 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camak	12 30 a m

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAINS RAILROAD

Leave Union Point	*10 10 a m	* 5 40 p m
Arrive Siloam	10 35 a m	6 05 p m
Arrive White Plains	11 10 a m	6 40 p m
Leave White Plains	* 8 00 a m	* 3 30 p m
Leave Siloam	8 35 a m	4 05 p m
Arrive Union Point	9 00 a m	4 30 p m

*Daily except Sunday.
No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.
Sleeping car to Charleston on train Nos. 4 and 4; Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.
Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest. Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point. Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.
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ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 16, 1889.

Governor Hill in Atlanta.

Georgia and Atlanta have for their guest today one of the most distinguished democrats of the country, in the person of Governor David Bennett Hill, of New York.

It is a distinction to be the governor of so great a state—a distinction that only greatness can achieve. Like every other consistent democrat at the north, Governor Hill has been made the special target of republican attack. He has been abused and villified by every republican and mugwump in the country, but, by his consistency, he has splendidly illustrated the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

There has been no purer or more successful democrat than Samuel J. Tilden, and Governor Hill is his most illustrious successor. At the north, to be a successful democrat is to invite a torrent of criticism. In the case of Governor Hill, he has been attacked by the professional republicans, as well as by the professional mugwumps, and this is a part of his distinction. He has been abused and misrepresented in all the innumerable shapes that are a part of active republicanism at the north, and yet, in the midst of the storm he had the courage to raise his strong hand and say:

"I am a democrat!"

Such a man—such a leader—needs no introduction to this people! The voices that cheered for Cleveland will cheer for Hill, and with a heartiness born of the remembrance that Cleveland's cause and the cause of democracy was the cause of Hill, and that he had the courage, in the midst of confusion and doubt, to stand up and say:

"I am a democrat!"

To such a man Atlanta, Georgia and the south extend a cordial greeting and a royal welcome. He belongs to the whole union, and the cause that he represents belongs to the liberty-loving people everywhere.

What the Scientists Say.

Science has added much to our comfort, but it has also made people very uncomfortable.

The fact is, we know too much. Our grandfathers drank milk and ate beef and mutton with a genuine relish. But we of the present generation find that the scientists have placed nearly every article of diet under the ban. We are told that the animals whose flesh is used for food are subject to pulmonary consnmption. When we devour them we contract the disease. Eighty per cent of the meat sold in London is said to be affected with tuberculosis. In Glasgow it is even worse. Milk, it is almost unnecessary to say, is similarly affected.

It is true that these discoveries of the experts have not placed any new dangers in our way, but they have made people uneasy and discontented.

We must not subject everything in life to a too rigid scrutiny. Doubtless there is poison in the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat, but why think about it? The average duration of life has been steadily increasing for centuries in spite of all this talk about death in the pot. This shows that the conditions under which we live are not unfavorable enough to be very alarming.

Let the scientists have their say, and let them quit eating if they feel like it. The average man with his work to do, and with his natural appetite, cannot afford to be too particular. If he knows what is good for him he will not spend his time staring at his food through a microscope. The thing for him to do is to eat, drink, sleep and be merry after the fashion of his ancestors, without bothering himself about the discoveries of the scientists. He will live just as long as the health experts, and will have more fun.

Died of a Broken Heart.

Broken hearts are common enough in novels, but there are matter of fact people who sneer at such things, and say that they are never found in everyday life.

The sad fate of Mrs. William Whaley, however, can only be properly characterized by that well-worn phrase of the story writers, "died of a broken heart." Three years ago Miss McCready, the daughter of Commodore McCready, of New York, met Mr. William Whaley, a young lawyer who had moved to the metropolis from Charleston. The young people fell in love, but the old commodore did not think favorably of the South Carolinian, and took his daughter to Europe. Whaley followed, overcame the old gentleman's objections, and married Miss McCready in London. The young couple returned to New York, and purchased a handsome residence. The commodore died and left his daughter a fortune of $1,000,000. Then the devil seemed to take full possession of Whaley. He neglected his wife and child and went to the bad.

For several months during the past summer and fall Mrs. Whaley was very ill. During one of her delirious spells, it is said, her husband induced her to mortgage property to the amount of $107,000. With this money the dissipated lawyer maintained a separate establishment presided over by a beautiful blonde, and entered upon a career of reckless extravagance.

When the unfortunate wife recovered her senses she found out all about the miserable business. Members of her family looked into the matter, and turned Whaley out of the house after he had made a full confession.

The sick woman felt no anger, and desired no revenge. Her loving heart had received a fatal stab, and she turned her face to the wall and sobbed her life away.

Doubtless Whaley read in the newspapers last Friday the announcement of his wife's death. It is doubtful whether it caused him a pang of remorse. But, with all his wickedness and want of feeling, he must know, if he is a sane man, that he cannot escape punishment. His crime fills the newspapers, and hardly a felon in the land would be willing to claim comradeship with him. The family of his victim—every circle in society—the terrors of the law will hound him down and torture him all the days of his life.

The leading villains in the stage tragedies have a way of brightening up the last act with a suicide, and it is a pity that their prototypes off the stage do not wind up their devilry the same way.

The Military Bill.

By the efforts of the Chatham delegation particularly, Messrs. Reilly, Clifton and Gordon, the military bill passed the house yesterday by a vote of 110 to 17.

This bill appropriates $7,200 yearly for the proper maintenance of the militia of the state, and also to defray the expenses of an annual encampment. To Messrs. Holtzclaw of Houston, Hardeman of Bibb, Johnston of Floyd, and Gilbert of Muscogee, are due the credit, outside of the Chatham delegation, for the passage of this measure, which is one of the most important that has been before the legislature.

Governor Brown Before the Committee.

The argument of Governor Brown delivered before the conference committee in the senate chamber yesterday afternoon shows that he has lost none of his old time vigor and that his intellect is as clear as a bell. He gave the committee a lot of wholesome facts, which the general assembly will do well to seriously consider. There has already been too much indifference and trifling with this all important question, and therefore the sooner the legislature goes about the disposition of it in a calm, conservative and business-like way the better for the state. Governor Brown reaffirms his former position. He says plainly, "the lessees have no legal claims against the state for betterments to roadbed and tracks if they deliver the property in its present condition at the end of the lease;" but the legal right to let the property run down, or to remove the improvements before the expiration of the lease is undoubted, and if the state wants the road delivered to the state, or the incoming lessees in its present condition the improvements should be paid for by the state. The contract, said he, is equally binding upon the state and the lessees, and the delivery of the road by the lessees in the condition in which it was received, discharges the obligation of the lessees, and the state cannot legally or morally compel the lessees to do more than this.

It is a plain, business-like statement of the position of the lessees, which must commend itself to fair-minded people everywhere.

One Cause of Lawlessness.

The other day a man at Tampa, Florida, was convicted of carrying concealed weapons.

The verdict of guilty was expected, but the jury made a very unexpected recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The ground of the appeal for mercy was that many persons superior in station to the defendant were permitted to go unpunished for the same offense.

Of course the court paid no attention to this singular request. But the Tampa jury in a blundering way mentioned one of the principal causes of lawlessness in this country. Rich criminals generally escape the consequences of their deeds. Occasionally one is punished, but in the majority of cases the offender goes scot free. Many a poor young man carries a pistol because his rich neighbor carries one. It is a bad reason to give for such a habit, but men are naturally imitative. When the matter attracts the attention of outraged justice it does not pan out satisfactorily. The millionaire carries his pistol and is not punished; his penniless imitator carries one and is smashed by the heavy hand of the law.

If such a state of affairs exists in Tampa the jury showed that it was dominated by a love of fair play. The court, however, did right in carrying out the letter of the law. Still, it is unfortunate that in some localities the masses have reason to believe that our penal laws are directed against the poor and not against all classes of evildoers.

The Secret Ballot in Connecticut.

The result of the secret ballot system in Connecticut has caused such consternation in the republican ranks that there is a threat on the part of the capitalists of that state to have it repealed.

In the first place, the mill-owners are astonished, because all of their employes seem to have suddenly developed a tendency to vote the democratic ticket. This is not altogether what the Connecticut mill-owners desire, and the papers are full of communications from "Old Subscriber," "Tax Payer" and others, setting forth their grievances.

In other words, the secret ballot in Connecticut doesn't seem to work well. The mill-owners can no longer control their employes, and they are not at all satisfied. In Norwich the vote has entirely changed, and what has heretofore been a "conservative republican" community is now democratic. This change has greatly shocked the republicans, and there is now talk of repealing the secret ballot law.

The republicans have been caught napping, and they now want to pass a law that will give the mill-owners an opportunity to bulldoze their employes.

An Unusual Punishment.

As the highest court in New York has decided that shocking a criminal to death with an electric battery is neither "cruel" nor "unusual," the new penalty will have to stand.

The decision is law, but in the homely language of the masses, it is not sense.

Medical and electrical experts differ about the new punishment. Some say that it is painless. Others say that it is torture. Every week or two we read of some poor fellow coming in contact with an electric wire, and howling in agony while his flesh sizzles until death ends his sufferings. It strikes ordinary people that there is something "cruel" in such a manner of putting a man to death.

Is the punishment "unusual?" The New York court says that it is not. Here again, the people who construe words and phrases in a sensible way, come in with a protest. They say that as the mode of shocking criminals to death has never before been a part of the penal machinery of civilized nations, it is "unusual."

It seems to us that the last view is the correct one. The common sense of the country will be against the decision of the New York judges, and in the end common sense must win. Executions by electricity will sooner or later be abandoned. Hanging is good and bad enough to satisfy all concerned.

The Olive Substitute.

By agreement of the friends and opponents the vote on this question is to be taken today.

This question has lingered before the legislature and retarded business longer than it should, and it is high time that it should be voted on.

Never was there a question before the people of this state on which the progressive people and the press of the state was so unanimous as they are in opposition to this measure. And why should they not be? It is the sworn duty of the legislature to protect the property of the state. Over twenty-five million dollars of property in railroad bonds and stock in railroads in Georgia is owned by citizens of this state. The state itself owns eight million dollars. Our educational institutions have their money invested in these securities.

If this bill passes in any shape nothing but harm will follow. Every courthouse in the state can rattle and break down a railroad. No man's money invested in railroad stock or bonds will be safe from suit, and hence no man will want to invest in such property, and those who have so invested will want to sell. It is useless to say no man will be subject to suit unless he violates the law. The state is full of men who will institute a suit against another man's property if you give the legal right to do it whether he expects to gain the suit or not.

This bill is only to encourage litigation, and it will have that effect. It can be used as the means of wrecking every railroad in the limits of Georgia, and impecunious and unprincipled lawyers can be found who will stir up a case.

We print in another column some extracts from the daily papers of the state; the weekly press is nearly as unanimous. They are outspoken in their opposition to this movement, and the men who vote for such a measure will have to answer to their constituents for it.

The various bills and substitutes that have been proposed, and the speeches that have been made against them, will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the people, so that they will be fully informed on this subject. When this is done it will be seen what an outrage it is to push such a measure when our state is so prosperous, and our cities and towns along the lines of our railroads are increasing in wealth and population as they are today. And freight rates and passenger fares are cheaper than they have ever been in the history of the state. Not a single complaint can be heard against a railroad but does not emanate from some source that wants to wreck our railroads to build up others.

Let the bill be killed as soon as possible. It has already injured the railroads of this state, and checked the building of new ones.

HERE'S hoping that James Witcomb Riley will speedily resume his health.

THE Ohio republicans who thought that the democratic candidate for governor would sit down under a libel, are recovering from their mistake, but not from their astonishment.

THE exposition is now at its best. No finer show has ever been seen in the south.

IN the matter of expositions the south stands solidly behind Atlanta and the Piedmont region.

THE Hon. William Clifton, in his speech telling why he would not vote for the Olive bill, hit the nail on the head when he said:

Having been chairman of the sub-committee on the Olive bill, and not feeling disposed to support any of the numerous measures now before the house, I desire to say that I base my refusal upon the conviction that the recent enlargement of the powers of the railroad commission is the very legislation contemplated by the constitution, and makes unnecessary either the original bill or any of its substitutes.

TODAY a democrat will meet democrats. We allude to David Bennett Hill.

PATRICK COLLINS, of Boston, will find a large welcome here. Americans, Irishmen, and Irish-Americans will be glad to greet him.

THE republican campaign in Ohio seems to be in a state of collapse.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

CONGRESSMAN NUTTING'S CONSTITUENTS in the twenty-sixth district, New York, are very indignant because Mr. Nutting has resigned his seat upon the payment of $7,500 by Mr. Sereno Payne, who expects to succeed him.

AN ESTEEMED CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Lex," suggests that a recent editorial in these columns was calculated to do the judge who presided in the Maybrick trial a great injustice, as Mr. Justice Stephen has a reputation for ability and impartiality, and has been in the past a defender of the Christian religion. The points in the editorial referred to were based upon the printed circular issued by the Maybrick "Release Committee." In that circular the statement was made that Mr. Justice Stephen, in a recent magazine article, expressed the opinion that we could very well do without any religion. If this charge in untrue one would naturally expect to see it promptly and completely disproved. The judge may have been slandered by Mrs. Maybrick's friends, but it is certain that his conduct in the case excited considerable indignation in England.

THE DELEGATES TO the international congress will be given an opportunity to see Atlanta and other southern cities in January. So Mr. Blaine says.

HYPNOTISM MAY solve the liquor problem. A London letter says: "In the treatment of drunkards by hypnotism, the most practical value of the system is shown. Mr. Tooth has learned that an idea conveyed to the hypnotized subject may be retained and acted upon when consciousness returns, and from this fact he hopes the most important results will be reached. Thus, in the case of habitual drunkards, who are naturally peculiarly susceptible to the hypnotic influence, the man is thrown into the hypnotic state and informed that when he drinks whisky he will vomit. And this result actually follows, as Mr. Tooth has frequently demonstrated. The man has no idea why he vomits, except that the nausea succeeds the swallowing of whisky, and, connecting them as cause and effect, he is compelled to stop drinking.

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS of quinine say the comparative suspension of the production of cinchona bark, in the East Indies, will hardly make any perceptible difference in prices.

THE LONDON TIMES, quoting from recent Ceylon papers, tells how a Mr. Powell, an American lately arrived in Ceylon, was received into the Buddhist's order, kneeling before the "high priest and eleven yellow-robed monks." The narrator proceeds to give the experience related by this American received into a godless church. It seems to date from a child's fancy, which, forty years ago, possessed him when a picture of a heathen god fascinated him. The old fascination repossessed him, years afterward, when Sir Edward Arnold's 'Light of Asia' was printed, and the law of Buddha seems to have had stronger charms than the law of Christ or Moses. Perhaps he will yet rise of the lotus and become acquainted with the gods.

FANNY DAVENPORT indignantly denies the report that her husband beat her up so badly the other night as to make it impossible to appear in "La Tosca."

HERE IS A SAMPLE OF the stuff written by the fashion correspondents: "Concealment is the emphasis of beauty, so if you have pretty teeth, cultivate a quick, short smile; dress your perfect arm in a net, gauze, jet or lace sleeves; scorn a collar if your throat is the column of sinuous grace, but adopt a fragile ruching: if you have been told that your eyes are brilliant, use the mystic shelter of a broad-brimmed hat or a fine, transparent veil for their coquetry, and never show the charm that can be suggested. The tip of a slipper is far prettier than the whole foot, and better the inch of passementerie or petticoat than the deep flounce."

THE OLD WAR feeling still exists in Ohio. The Portsmouth Press charges that Editor Valjean, of the Blade, is in fact one James Smith, an ex-confederate guerilla. The matter is said to have caused a great sensation, and Valjean, or Smith, will be seriously injured in a business way if he does not disprove the charge. If Sherman's bummers are not molested in the south, why should Ohio raise a row over an alleged confederate guerilla?

JOE HOWARD is an old man, but he is not too old to write a sensational paragraph. Writing of the recent death of the lineman on the electric wires in New York, he said: "It was indeed a terrible sight. A lineman stretched, posed as though carved in marble, smoke issuing from his nostrils, fire flashing from his mouth, blood dropping from his neck, electric sparks darting like serpents' tongues from every finger of hands swollen and reddened to the point of bursting. A hundred thousand eyes looked on. Terror scattered the frightened multitudes, as wire after wire was cut and fell hissing to the street. Comrades pale, bloodless, ran from the sickening sight. Heroism in the person of a detailed lineman slowly ascended the pole at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, cut the wire, disentangled the mangled body, fastened to his waist a rope, by the aid of which steady hands carefully lowered the bruised and battered remnant of humanity, that it might be borne to the sorrowing home of bereaved wife and children. Fact knocks fiction out every time."

A NEW YORK florist, who has studied criminals for twenty years, says that nine out of ten of them love flowers, and the majority prefer daisies and lilies. Another remarkable thing is that the worst criminals nearly all believed in hell.

A GEORGIA ADVENTURESS.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The famous Annie Whitmore, born in luxury, refined, feline and adventuress, out of prison since October 2, again figured in a police court, this time as complainant.

Late last night pedestrians in Broadway, near Harrigan's theater, were startled by feminine shrieks of "Help! police! thieves!" Then a man darted around the corner of Thirty-sixth street, closely pursued by a well-dressed woman. The man was caught at Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue by Policeman Lee, of the West Thirty-seventh street squad.

The woman came up panting for breath a moment after and said the man had darted out of a hallway on Broadway, clutched her throat with one hand and snatched her purse, with $49.87 in it, and a diamond pin worth $10. In the scramble following her twenty-five dollar ruby ring slipped off her finger into his hand. These articles were found in Frederick Mason's pockets, and he told Judge Gorman that he had nothing to say except that he had used no violence.

Mrs. Whitmore has had more of an adventurous career and has been known by more names than any other woman in the land. She has responded at various times to the names of Peck, Walling, Welling, Snyder, Stuyvesant, Wallingford, Corteau, Whittemore, Whillingford, Arneaux and to other names. The New York police call her the "Queen of Adventuresses."

She is the daughter of a Georgia planter, and ran away from home when 14 years old and married Captain Wallingford, from whom she obtained a divorce. She is said to have had six husbands since then, death and divorce freeing her as often as she liked. She was a lobbyist at Washington at one time, and afterward a claimant for over a million dollars against the government. She was backed by President Johnson and the late Colonel Tom Scott, of Pennsylvania, but did not succeed. Mrs. Wallingford has stood trial in Philadelphia and in Boston for blackmailing and horse stealing, and in this city for bigamy.

In 1885 was arrested for drunkenness in Brooklyn, and then she told the story of a marriage between herself and a Brooklyn engraver, who already had a wife and family. Both were tried and acquitted of bigamy, the man claiming that he was drugged into unconsciousness at the time of the ceremony. Afterward she figured as the woman who obtained the release of a wealthy and aged Philadelphian from a lunatic asylum, and then kept him in confinement for ransom. He notified his friends by dropping a note out of his window to the sidewalk where a passer picked it up.

FAMINE IN DAKOTA.

One Section of That Fruitful Land Where the People Are Unclad and Starving.

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 14.—Owing to the extreme drouth, there was a failure of crops in Ramsey county, Dakota, and in consequence over one hundred families are reported to be without any means of subsistence during the coming winter. Two lady delegates, Mrs. N. Kellner, president, and Mrs. C. N. Pickering, secretary, of the Ramsey County Relief committee, have arrived in St. Paul to personally urge the cause of the sufferers.

Mrs. Kellner says dozens of men, women and children are without shoes or stockings, and many of the little ones have no other covering than an ordinary gunny sack with holes cut for the head and arms. For weeks these people have been subsisting upon roots or herbs, until now their supplies are wholly exhausted. Some flour has been sent in from the outside, but not enough to give each of the families a supply for even one batch of bread. Unless relief is received very soon many must die of hunger.

Editor Pulitzer's Dedication.

When the corner stone of the new World building was being laid in New York the other day the following cablegram was received from Edito Joseph Pulitzer:

"God grant that this structure be the enduring home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news—forever fighting every form of wrong—forever independent—forever advancing in enlightenment and progress—forever wedded to truly democratic ideas—forever aspiring to be a moral force—forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a public institution.

"God grant that the World may forever strive towards the highest ideals,—be both a daily schoolhouse and a daily forum—both a daily teacher and a daily tribune—an instrument of justice, a terror to crime, and aid to education, an exponent of true Americanism.

"Let it ever be remembered that this edifice owes its existence to the public; that its architect is popular favor; that its moral cornerstone is love of liberty and justice; that its every stone comes from the people and represents public approval for public services rendered.

"God forbid that the vast army following the standard of the World should in this or in future generations ever find it faithless to those ideas and moral principles to which alone it owes its life, and without which I would rather have it perish.

"JOSEPH PULITZER."

The Ginnery Caught Fire.

SENOIA, Ga., October 15.—[Special.]—Sasser & Co's. public ginnery caught fire here tonight from the press wheel, and came near being consumed, but men and women worked faithfully and soon had it under control. About three bales of cotton was burned and damaged. The gin was also damaged.

A True Definition of Success.

From the New York Sun.

That man is most successful who best and most fully puts to useful service all his powers and faculties, who finds and utilizes the opportunity for their employment, or, in other words, gets into the place which he is best fitted to fill.

Abundant Experience.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

"I am quite surprised, Mr. Meeker, to account for your wife's knowledge of parliamentary law."

"She? Great Cæsar! Hasn't she been speaker of the house for the last fifteen years?"

In An Appropriate Place.

From the Chicago News.

The scene of William Black's new novel, of which Mary Anderson is to be the heroine, probably will be laid in the Arctic regions.

AGAINST THE BILL.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK THROUGH THE PRESS.

The Olive Bill a Dangerous Expedient to Meet an Imaginary Evil—Reasons Why the Bill Should Fail.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

We believe the bill will fail. It has not the merits to sustain it. It has not gained adherents since its introduction, but rather lost them. It is not as strong now as it was the day it was introduced. It is unnecessary and unjust—a dangerous expedient to meet an imaginary evil.

Experience in Georgia and the country has proven that railroad combination is necessary to the good management of railroad lines. Instead of such combination increasing the freight and passenger rates, it has reduced them. The great railroad systems of America today are operated in groups and yet the tariff per ton per mile has steadily decreased. The people are better served and more lightly taxed by the great syndicates than they were by single lines. The latter are expensive and unsatisfactory. We have not heard that the people of Georgia and Carolina were sufferers from the Central or Richmond and Danville deals. We believe they are benefited; the traveling and business public is better served; the country is more fully developed.

So long as the railroad commission stands between the corporations and the people there can be no dangerous monopoly. So long as this provision in section four of the constitution threatens the railroads there need be no fear of fatal encroachment by consolidation. If it is a principle of the organic law to be invoked in times of danger, it can be held in terrorem until trouble comes. Its enactment into a statute now would put a ban upon enterprise and development in Georgia. It would be misunderstood and misapplied—it would be a doubtful expedient. Let the Olive bill and all its kind alone. They are well-meant, but useless and harmful. Georgia now leads the union in railroad building. Let the Olive bill upon them and development will be arrested, property impaired, values reduced, confidence disturbed and contracts abandoned.

Let well enough alone.

Should Kill the Olive Bill.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The Olive bill is opposed by those men in Georgia who have the state's interest most at heart, and whose knowledge and experience are wide enough to inform them what those interests are. They are opposed to unrestrained railroad monopolies with the power to arbitrarily increase rates and practice unjust discrimination, but they have a keen appreciation of the fact that railroads are the wealth producing agencies of our modern civilization, and are willing to do nothing that will retard their extension. They believe that a law preventing changes of ownership or management which might be imperatively demanded by the conditions of the railroad business would retard their growth, if not entirely stop it. For protection against the evils which the Olive bill is intended to present, they prefer to depend on the regulating power of the commissions which already exist under both state and national laws, with ample power to enforce any reasonable rules they may establish.

The public as a whole is interested in the rates charged by the railroads—not in their ownership. They may be owned in New York, Kamtcatka, or at home, or by one company or two dozen, and the effect on the people of Georgia is the same if their rates are reasonably and justly fixed. That they shall be reasonable and just the law-making power has undertaken to guarantee, and, whoever owns the roads, they are subject to the power of the commission.

The object of the Olive bill is to insure competition among roads already in existence, with the hope that competition will insure just and reasonable rates. It is an attempt, therefore, to do indirectly exactly what the railroad commissions effect directly; to do in an uncertain, fortuitous way what by the commissions can be done simply and certainly. If the bill should pass we believe Georgia will never again lead the states of the union in the number of miles of new road constructed, as she has done this year, for the passage of the bill will be notice that railroad owners in Georgia will not be permitted to adjust themselves to the conditions imposed by state regulation of their traffic. The Olive bill should be promptly and effectually killed in the interest of the people of Georgia.

Tried and Found Wanting.

From the Rome Tribune.

It is a high-handed measure contemplated by the majority, to strangle combination among the railroads, when every other branch of industry in this broad land is combining with impunity for co-operation and protection. When bread men, and meat men, and glass men, and iron men, and lawyers, and doctors, and manufacturers and farmers are combining and consolidating for the furtherance of their collective interests, and the greater effectiveness of their labors, the legislature of Georgia passes them all by with indifference and pounces upon the railroads to strangle their development with adverse legislation.

It cannot be forgotten that the country owes more of its development to the railroads than to all other causes combined. Commerce, growth, business, population, thrift, comfort, convenience and prosperity follow in the track of the iron horse and the people know it. They know, too, that the hope and promise of the future of their fields, factories and firesides is locked fast in the prosperity and effectiveness of the great transportation system of the country. This Olive legislation is the deadliest blow ever aimed at railroad building by a law making body. Its effects, obvious in all its substitutes, will practically suspend enterprises of this sort for a number of years. There is no necessity for this legislation. Its origin was not in necessity, but in the conflicting interests of other corporations. The railroad commission is ample to protect the people.

Above the roar and rattle of smaller men crying danger and democracy, we appeal with profound respect to the great commoner who never knew a thought disloyal to the people and quote here the ejaculation of Robert Toombs upon the complete establishment of the railroad commission. "I do not care now if every railroad in Georgia comes under one management."

And neither do the people.

Deal Justly With the Railroads.

From the Savannah News.

The Olive bill is condemned by the most progressive men of Georgia—men who make her best interests a study, and who are doing all they can to promote them. In fact, it is condemned by all of those who, without any bias whatever, have given it careful consideration. It is not too much to say that it has given railroad building in Georgia a set-back from which it will not speedily recover. It has made capitalists hesitate to invest their money in railroad enterprises within her limits, because they were afraid that it might become a law and greatly lessen the value of their investments.

If this bill should become a law, of which there is no possibility, the progress of the state would receive a noticeable check. There would be suspicion where there is now confidence—suspicion that there would be other legislation still more hostile to capital. The farmers who are now clamoring for railroads because they find it so difficult to reach the markets, would not get them. Their lands would not increase in value, and there would be no improvement in their sections. The state would cease, in a great measure, to feel the influence of the forces which are developing her resources, and making her rich and populous.

It is right to place such restrictions upon railroads as will prevent them from making unjust discriminations, from charging exhorbitant rates, and to remedy other things which are unjust, and the state has provided a railroad commission with which the people have no fault to find, to do that, but it is not right to pass laws that will check railroad building and will tend to weaken those already built.

The advocates of the Olive bill know very well that the railroads are the great developers of the state, and that without them it would be impossible for the state to make any progress whatever. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why they insist upon legislation so hostile to them. The traffic rates are steadily declining. Dr. Felton, in his speech on the Olive bill, called attention to the great difference between the cost of getting a bale of cotton to market now and the cost a few years ago. What is true of cotton is true of all other articles. Mr. Edward Atkinson published some figures recently showing the wonderful decrease within ten or twelve years in the cost of transporting a barrel of flour from Chicago to New York.

Railroads should be dealt with justly and fairly. To deal with them otherwise is to lessen their usefulness and make them enemies of the people.

It Delays Progress.

From the Augusta Evening News.

The Evening News has noted with regret the efforts in the legislature to delay progress in Georgia, and especially to throttle railroad enterprise. The Olive bill heads the list of measures of this kind, and although it has not enough strength to secure a majority vote, its friends showed up in surprising strength and prevented its burial on Friday by a motion to table and make it the special order for tomorrow. It will therefore come up and we hope it will be finally disposed of. We have stoutly opposed such legislation because of the depressing effect it will have on railroad building and progress in general.

Kill the Bill.

From the Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

This substitute, as we have above stated, differs only technically from the original, being modified to change the penalty of forfeiture of charter to a fine, to be levied and collected on the stock so purchased by any one.

Our objections are strong to all legislation of this character, and we regard the substitute as mischievous in its tendencies and fully as superfluous as the original or any kindred measure. In fact, the Enquirer-Sun can concede no justification or necessity for any such legislation. Its inevitable result will be to frighten capital from the state, destroy confidence, engender uneasiness among those who have investments in railroad securities, and very materially retard important railroad enterprises in Georgia.

What possible good can be accomplished by such a measure? Its advocates have failed to show satisfactorily how the people are to be benefitted. We have pointed out briefly the injurious effects and they will be recognized as not exaggerated.

The railroad commission is invested with authority ample for the protection of the interests of the people, and to prevent any violation of the constitution on the part of any corporation. What need, then, of any additional laws on the subject? Especially, of laws which will inevitably work serious injury, be productive of unnecessary and damaging litigation and encourage blackmailing. We hope the bill will be defeated, and that it will be the last we shall hear of such legislation for many years to come.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

Items of Interest and News Gathered by Constitution Reporters.

They Took His Picture.—Please don't lock me up, and I'll go right straight home," pleaded a white man at the stationhouse last night.

"Where do you live?"

"At Conly—only eight miles. Please don't lock me up. I'll walk home tonight," he continued, and kept on begging and pleading, while a crowd of patrolmen gathered around.

"Suppose we take your picture?" suggested Chief Connolly.

"I hain't done nothin'. Please let me go."

"Hold on," said Captain Couch, "and we'll get your picture," and he procured an old kaleidoscope frame and took a rest on the office railing, pointing it directly at the prisoner.

"Steady, now; look right straight into the little hole."

The man pulled off his hat and steadied himself.

"Don't wink your eyes now—" "Bang."

It sounded like a young cannon and the man sprang nearly as high as the ceiling, grabbing his hip and yelling like a panther.

"Oh, what made you do that?" he whimpered as he rubbed himself and glared wildly around the room.

Somebody had dropped a big cannon cracker directly under the man's feet and that poor fellow thought that somebody had shot him in the back while they were taking his picture in front.

"You may go, now," said Captain Couch, and the fellow burned the wind.

Drilling the Vets.—Last evening the veterans met at the police station to be drilled and inspected in the use of the Winchesters.

All went very well, and the boys were getting along finely.

"Order, horns!"

They ordered arms.

"Carry horns!"

They carried arms.

So far so good. But instead of "draw rammer," "bite cartridge," and so on as they used to do, they were shown how to pull back the lever, and manipulate the machinery of the Winchester.

"Make ready!"

They made ready.

"Take aim!"

The butts of the rifles came up naturally.

"Fire!"

"Bang!" came a stunning report, and as the smoke of the cannon crackers cleared away two vets were seen hiding behind the recorder's desk, three were trying to scrouge under the table, and one was perched on the window sill calculating the disrance to the ground.

When they found out that it was not a ball cartridge that had been left in a gun and fired unintentionally, they all felt better and went on drilling.

Back From the North.—Mr. J. Frank Lester returned yesterday from his trip to Washington and New York. He went with Coeur de Lion Commandery, of which he is a member, to Washington and enjoyed himself as all the others did. Mr. Lester went on to New York on business.

Growing Rumors.—Since the talk with Special Officer Broderick regarding Indian Springs as a cure for alcoholism, he has received letters from Chicago, Kankakee and other points in the west asking about the water.

If the springs were private property and on the market, somebody might make a big speculation on the property, but the ground belongs to the state of Georgia, and the only chance is for some man to put up a big hotel there, and advertise the virtue of the waters.

The Tolleson Case.—The Tolleson case came up for argument in the supreme court yesterday. Mr. Tolleson was represented by Judge R. T. Dorsey, Judge J. R. Hopkins and Colonel R. J. Jordan. The opposing counsel were C. D. Hill, Abbott & Smith, and N. J. & T. A. Hammond. Able arguments were made by both sides. A decision will be handed down by the court next week.

State Board of Pharmacy.—The state board of pharmacy met yesterday in room 21 of the capitol to examine twelve applicants for license to practice as druggists. The full board of examiners were present, composed of Theodore Scheuman, chairman; H. R. Sleek, Jr., secretary; J. W. Goodwyn of Macon; G. D. Case, of Milledgeville, and S. C. Durban, of Augusta. The result of the examinations will be made known today.

A Fair at Eastman.—"The Dodge County Fair association" said Mr. DeLacy yesterday, "will hold a fair at Eastman, November 4 to November 8. Pulaski, Laurens, Montgomery, and Telfair will participate. The fair last year was one of the finest ever held in the wire grass country, and this year it will be better than ever. Governor Gordon will be present on Wednesday, November 6th, and Hon. W. J. Worthen will be invited, and other distinguished gentlemen. Dr. Harris Fisher, of Eastman, is president, and is working zealously to make the fair a grand success.

A Jilted Maiden.

From the Albany Express.

When ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher was touring in Egypt he chanced to observe in a museum at Bolak a finely preserved mummy of a young girl. So perfect was the retention of all that had been tenderly laid away in those mighty mausoleums of the Nile country that the outlines of the flowery garlands which had been wreathed about her fair form 2,000 years before were still easily discernible. Remembering the Albany Historical and Art association with its embryo museum on the corner of State and Hawk streets, our generous fellow townsman at once, after some patient negotiation, succeeded in purchasing the mummy. Leaving his new acquisition to be called for, the ex-mayor journeyed on, but had not altogether abandoned the region before he heard that the Historical and Art Association, finding the local populace unappreciative and disinclined either to have their higher tastes cultivated or to support the institution so carefully planned and provided for, had retired from business.

The energetic ex-mayor was in a quandary. He did not want to stretch his hospitality to the extent of inviting even an attractive maiden mummy to take a permanent seat at his fireside, be she ever so undemonstrative and self-possessed. Moreover, he didn't feel like bringing her carefully over and turning her loose upon the streets, for as he pathetically remarked, "there are enough mummies in Albany as it is." Ultimately he was able without much trouble, for the museum authorities had repented of their bargain, to recall his mummy."

Mr. Moody Talks About Prohibition.

CHICAGO, October 13.—D. L. Moody, the great evangelist, in an interview on the prohibition question today, said: "I believe in prohibition, but not in the third party. I also believe that there is no use in having a law until there is a public sentiment that will secure an enforcement of it. If I could enact a prohibition law in Illinois tomorrow by turning over my hand I would not turn it over, because I don't believe the state is ripe for it."

"Why don't you help to create some of that sentiment?"

"I do. Don't I have Francis Murphy here with me?"

"You do, but he is an enemy of prohibition."

"Well, I have John G. Worley, too, and he is just returned from canvassing Dakota for prohibition."

"Do you think the law against murder is pretty well enforced in Illinois?"

"Never mind about that. A prohibition law couldn't be enforced."

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

WILL MEET GOVERNOR HILL AT PIEDMONT TODAY.

Today's Programme at the Exposition—Governor Hill to Speak and the Sham Battle to Take Place.

Opened October 7th.—*Fifty thousand people will welcome Governor Hill and view the sham battle at the exposition today.*—Closes November 2d.

Twelve thousand people were at the exposition yesterday.

And it was a great day.

But today is going to be the greatest of the exposition.

Fifty thousand people will be on the grounds to welcome Governor Hill and party and to view the sham battle.

Governor Hill, accompanied by his friends, Governor Gordon, Senator Colquitt, Mayor Glenn and the directors, under escort of Governor Gordon's staff and the Governor's Horse Guards, will start for the exposition this morning at ten o'clock, and will proceed direct to Piedmont park. They will spend an hour in looking over the buildings and seeing the exposition, and will then proceed to the speaker's stand, where Governor Hill will make his address.

Governor Hill will be introduced by Senator Colquitt. After the speaking the sham battle will take place. It will be witnessed by Governor Hill and his friends and Mayor Glenn from the speakers' stand; by Governor Gordon and his old war-time staff from a neighboring hill; by General Longstreet and his staff from another hill.

General Johnston telegraphed yesterday that he would not be able to be present today, but will visit the exposition before it is over, and a day will be set apart to honor him.

After the sham battle is concluded Governor Gordon will repair to the reviewing stand, where he and Governor Hill and Mayor Glenn will review the troops, and the awards of prizes for state, interstate and squad drills will be made.

After the prizes are awarded and the review is dismissed, Governor Hill and his party will return to the city.

The desire of the people to meet Governor Hill is so great that it has been decided that he is to hold receptions in five different places this evening. He will, therefore, receive at the executive mansion, at Mr. J. H. Porter's, at Mr. H. W. Grady's, at Mr. Walker Inman's, and at Mrs. Harwood's. The receptions will last from 7:30 probably until nearly mid night.

On Thursday morning Governor Hill and some of his friends will be breakfasted by Governor and Mrs. Gordon at the mansion; General Pat Collins and others of the party, by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Brown; Hon. Roswell P. Flower and others of the party, by Captain and Mrs. Evan P. Howell.

At twelve o'clock on Thursday, the senate and the house in special session—although it is Thanksgivings Day, will receive Governor Hill and his friends in separate houses. At two o'clock a complimentary reception will be tendered Governor Hill and his friends by the Capital City Club, Major Livingston Mims, presiding, and Mr. Charles Crankshaw as chairman of the reception committee.

At five o'clock on Thursday, Governor Hill and his friends will hold a public reception at the executive mansion. At seven o'clock the entire party will be driven to Piedmont park, where an informal reception will be held at 7:30. Governor Hill, Governor Gordon, Senator Colquitt, Mayor Glenn and Governor Hill's friends will witness the display of fireworks by Messrs. Pain & Son, of London, from the reviewing stand.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday night Governor Hill and his party will take special train for Chattanooga, where they will arrive Friday morning.

The Sham Battle.

The sham battle will open promptly at 3 o'clock.

General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, will be in command of the troops. Hiss staff will consist of Captain John Milledge, Colonel L. P. Thomas, Captain J. W. English, Captain W. L. Calhoun, Captain George Forbes, Captain O. T. Kenan, Captain A. H. Cox, Lieutenant Frank Gordon, Lieutenant T. Cobb Jackson and Couriers W. B. Lowe, Jr., H. P. Patillo, Jr., and Henry Grady, Jr.

The staff will meet at the Markham house at 11:30 o'clock and report to General Butler at the Kimball House at 12 o'clock.

The troops for the sham battle have been assigned as follows:

South line—Atlanta Zouaves, Captain Hollis; Brunswick Rifles, Captain Morris; Piedmont Rifles, Captain Cobb; Conyers Volunteers, Captain Weaver; Governor's Horse Guard, Captain Miller; Confederate Veterans, Captain Culpepper; Phœnix Light Infantry, Captain Miller.

North line—Atlanta Rifles, Captain Spencer; Gate City Guards, Captain Hall; Southern Cadets, Captain Artope; Floyd Rifles, Captain Mallory; Perry Rifles, Captain Davis; Jefferson Volunteers, Captain Clark.

Captain Roff Sims, of the Southern Cadets, will command the north line.

Captain Miller, of the Phœnix Light Infantry, will command the south line.

Immediately after the sham battle the companies will be marched to the rear of the grand stand for review and dress parade, at which the prize winners will be announced.

The Veterans Will Take Part.

A meeting of the Confederate Veterans' association was held last night to organize a veterans corps to take part in the sham battle of today.

There were over a hundred men present who had borne their part in so many actual battles twenty-five years ago that the prospect of carrying a gun again filled them with delight.

Judge Calhoun divided the men into three companies, and distributed gray flannel shirts to two companies and black ones to the other. The following officers were appointed:

Company A—Captain F. M. Meyers, First Lieutenant W. W. Hulbert, Second Lieutenant W. D. Burk, First Sergeant W. W. Grant, Color Bearer Amos Fox.

Company B—Captain N. S. Culpepper, First Lieutenant J. F. Edwards, Second Lieutenant A. A. Manning, First Sergeant Henry A. Mitchell, Color Bearer A. H. Cox.

Company C—Captain John A. Dunwoody, First Lieutenant J. A. Hammond, Second Lieutenant W. L. Harbin, First Sergeant G. C. Bancroft, Color Bearer J. R. Thompson.

Chief surgeon—K. C. Divine.

Litter corps—F. T. Styles, T. J. Raglin, H. W. K. Childers, J. D. Willis, T. B. Brown, J. M. Caldwell, E. B. Thomas, J. C. Prince, J. C. Camp.

As Judge Calhoun apportioned off each company he instructed the captains to take their men to the street and give them a few minutes' drill. Passersby on Broad street were surprised a half hour later by seeing three squads of gray haired men marching and counter-marching from the bridge to Alabama street.

Instructions were given by Judge Calhoun that the men should meet promptly to-day at 11 o'clock; they will then be armed and marched to the train.

Chief Surgeon Divine issued the following order to his staff:

ORDER I.

ATLANTA, GA., October 15, 1889.

Surgeon A. J. Woodward,
" Hunter P. Cooper,
" F. W. McRae,
" W. C. Jarnigan,
" W. Perrin Nicholson,
" W. F. Westmoreland, J.,

are hereby ordered to report at my headquarters on Piedmond Exposition grounds at 1 o'clock p. m., October 16th, with proper instruments and dressings to take part in sham battle.

K. C. DIVINE,
Chief Surgeon.

There Will be Fine Racing.

The running races will commence tomorrow afternoon.

And they are going to be as good races as the south has ever seen.

Fifteen new runners came in last night.

Mr. Mason, of Chicago, brought his stable of twelve horses, among them the noted mare, Pink Cottage.

Mr. W. H. Casey, of Oberly, Mo., also arrived with a stable of fine runners.

This makes a total of over seventy runners already here, and more are coming.

Among those here are some of the most noted runners of the country, and the racing will be the very best ever seen on this track.

Monday ended the trotting races. The remainder of the race programme will consist of running races. Tomorrow the fun will begin with three running races.

Programme for Today.

Concert in main building from 10 to 10:30.

11:30—Arrival on grounds of Governor Hill and party.

11:30—Visit through buildings and grounds.

11:30—Comanche Bill's Wild West.

1:30—Balloon ascension and parachute leap.

2:00—Addresses by Governor Hill, and other distinguished visitors.

3:00—Great sham battle commanded by General M. C. Butler, and viewed by Governor Gordon and other heroes of the late war, accompanied by their old staff officers.

4:00—Review of military by Governors Gordonand Hill, Announcement of the prize winners in the military drill.

Exposition Talk.

The Wild West show yesterday afternoon was the best performance they have yet given. The entire programme was gone through with and many new features introduced.

Reh Winner, the Indian squaw who was at the point of death on Monday, was somewhat better last night, and the physicians say she will recover. The Indians were consequently happy yesterday, and all except the immediate family of the sick squaw took part in the show.

Mr. G. W. Simmons, of Conyers, is exhibiting a cotton seed crusher in machinery hall that is attracting the attention of the farmers.

Pawnee Bill, the leader of the Wild West show, has some rare curiosities and Indian relics in his tent at the exposition grounds. Among them is a Comanche Indian's buckskin jacket, decorated with 107 scalp locks, supposed to be taken from the heads of Pawnees killed by the wearer of the jacket. He also has a number of beautifully embroidered and beaded buckskin suits and a Mexican bull fighter's jacket, which alone cost $250. It is one mass of exquisite hand embroidery.

Exposition Notes.

"Piedmont Exposition Waltzes" is the name of a lively piece of music, composed by Professo Henry Shoeller, of Dalton, and dedicated to Mr. Henry W. Grady. A portrait of Mr. Grady fills one corner of the title page.

Thousands of people came in yesterday and last night, and the hotels and boarding houses are nearly all well filled.

The Kimball has prepared for the rush, and Mr. Beermann says he will be able to accommodate all who come, provided they don't fall in upon him in droves. Indeed, every hotel and boarding house in Atlanta has profited by the experience of two years ago, and it matters not how large the crowd, every one will be accommodated, and at the same rates of board charged at other times.

There is no more popular place than the ladies' restaurant in the main building. The ladie are meeting with great success in their undertaking, and are busy all day waiting upon their customers.

The C. O. P. is catching the crowd in the main building. At their exhibit a cook is kept busy at all times frying oysters in cotton seed lard. The oysters are given away, and of course everyone manages to pass this point.

The Stultz, Leisberger & Co. tobacco exhibit continues to attract a crowd. The concerts by the negro workmen are among the most attractive amusement features of the show.

The restaurant in the north end of the grand stand was well filled nearly all of yesterday. The meals are as good as those served anywhere in the city, and it is indeed a feature of the exposition.

TO THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS.

Death of an Indian Woman Last Night in Atlanta.

Afar from home.

Reh Winnie, wife of He-wo-ah, second chief of the Comanches, died at the exposition grounds yesterday evening at ten o'clock.

After a long and excrutiating illness she passed away, surrounded by friends, paleface and savage alike, who all mourned her loss.

Reh Winnie was a beautiful indian woman, between twenty-three and twenty-five years of age, and was always a friend to the white people who lived near the reservation.

She was taken from the reservation last summer, when the "Wild West show" first started through the country, and with her was her little girl.

When she became ill her whole conversation was in regard to her white friends, and she expressed herself as loving them and having been kindly treated by them as long as she lived.

Local physicians were called, but she refused to take the medicine prescribed. After her death she was sent to Swift's undertaking establishment, and her body was embalmed, and will be sent to the reservation today.

The Indians will hold their usual ceremonies over the body at nine o'clock this morning, after which it will be sent to the old home in the west.

The woman was a general favorite, and was very fine looking for an Indian. Her hair reached to her waist, and was the pride of the tribe.

A Grand Concert

Will be given at Freyer & Bradley's exhibit by the two eminent pianists, Constantin Sternberg and Wm. C. Rehm, assisted by Miss May Pomeroy, pupil of the College of Music, this afternoon at 1:30. The following is the programme to be rendered:

1. Introduction and Gavotte (two pianos) by N. Wilm, Constantin Sternberg and Wm. C. Rehm.
2. Wedding March and Fairy Dance, by Mendelssohn.....Liszt
   Constantin Sternberg.
3. Fantasy—L'etoile du Nord (two pianos) by Kullak
   Constantin Sternberg and Miss Pomeroy.
4. a. Night Song.....Sternberg
   b. Staccatella.....Sternberg
   Constantin Sternberg.
5. Don Juan-Fantasy (two pianos), Mozart...Lysberg
6. Faust Valse.....Gounoud—Liszt
7. Concert Fantasy—Souvenirs of Ireland for Orchestra (with accompaniament of second piano) by Moscheles—
   Wm. C. Rehm and Constantin Sternberg.

From Havana to Atlanta.

Mr. A. L. Cuesta, Atlanta cigar manufacturer, has received this week a large lot of the famous Manuel Garcia imported cigars which he is selling at the lowest price. Besides he has received a fine lot of the new Cuban leaf tobacco which he is making in his choice brands of cigars, and which are compared by his many customers equal to the best imported Havanas. Among his best brands the Ponce DeLeon, a favorite ten cent cigar, is growing in popularity with every smoker who tries them, and the Latest Craze takes the lead of the five cent cigar in the market. On his commodious floor over Stoney, Gregory & Co., he is making a large quantity of cigars, the demand of which is steadily increasing, owing to their well-deserved merits and the low price at which they are sold. Mr. Cuesta, who is an experienced cigar manufacturer, has created a name for his cigars, and the public patronize him liberally. Dealers and consumers will find it to their interest to call or write to

A. L. CUESTA,
No. 2 Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
frisun tues

$2,650 for Property. New. Renting for $34 monthly. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

A prominent gentleman at one of the banks on Alabama street, remarked "The best smoke I ever had was that furnished by the Climax cigarettes." you can get them everywhere. They are for sale by the trade generally. Ten in a package for 10 cents

The Aldine Fire-Place.

Investigate its merits before buying any kind of heating apparatus. It is the only grate that will secure perfect and slow combustion of fuel; warm floors, steady and constant circulation, thus giving perfect sanitary conditions, with equalized temperature from floor to ceiling. It is the only fire-place that can be piped to a common chimney, one or more rooms removed from the grate, with as good results as if set in a chimney-place. dtf

$2,400 for Property Renting at $37 monthly. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

JUDGE HOOK HAS A WORD.

HE TALKS ABOUT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR WORK.

What the General Assembly Has Done for Public Schools and What It Will Do—Some Interesting Figures.

Judge Hook is particularly proud of the following letter, which he shows to visitors to his department:

OFFICE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, STEWART Co., Ga.—Hon. J. S. Hook, State School Commissioner: Dear Sir—As required, I hereby certify that public schools have been established by the board of education in all parts of Stewart county for the present year, 1889—not a schoolhouse left unoccupied. Respectfully,

E. F. KIRKSEY,
County School Commissioner.

October 9, 1889.

"Here is a report," continued Judge Hook, "the like of which I want to see from every county in the state, and it will be so before long if the legislature takes no step backward in their educational policy. This county school commissioner is doing his whole duty and takes just pride in it. Almost all of them in the 137 counties, are doing likewise. All that is needed is more money. The people do not object to, but rather desire a moderate increase of taxation for public schools, because well they know that all the wealth of Georgia comes from their labor, and they know further that this sort of tax comes back to them in the education of their children and the enlightenment of their homes; and that unlike almost any other form of taxation, it goes not away from them, but stays and circulates in their midst.

From the usual sources heretofore devoted to the public schools, together with the poll tax and the new appropriation of $165,000, and that further amount already given to the public schools through that wise and patriotic amendment by Judge Hall to the general tax law, whereby the tax on all the taxable property of the state in excess of $360,000,000 should go to the public schools. While the excess was not as large as expected by Judge Hall, still it was over $20,000,000, and after deducting all expenses of collection, will net $50,656.08. This goodly amount I had hoped would be, by special act at this present session, utilized so as to pay all those teachers who, animated and encouraged by the recent action of the general assembly, took the risk of teaching an additional month, and hence took contracts for a four months' term instead of a three months' term. This ought to be, since it is tax coming in this fall and belongs to the public schools by the terms of the act.

While the expectation has been general all over the state that this general assembly would do still more for the public schools, nothing would surprise or disappoint the whole people more than for the legislature to divert any portion of the school fund away from its legitimate educational channels.

The whole amount of the fund, as now apparent, less the $5,000 arising from fees for inspecting fertilizers, which has been appropriated to the experimental farm, foots up about thus:

Old sources	$327,951 16
Poll tax	185,000 00
Appropriation	165,000 00
	$677,951 16
If the surplus tax under Judge Hall's amendment is added, say	50,635 93
	$728,487 09

Lacking only about $100,000 of being enough to sustain all the schools four months.

While there has been some talk of repealing Judge Hall's amendment and thus throwing this fifty-odd thousand dollars of the school fund back into the common fund in the treasuary of the state, a legislature which has signalized itself as the friend of general education, will be very slow in even considering a proposition to take away this amount from the school children of the state, to whom it has been given and now belongs, by its own solemn act. No legislature in my recollection has had so many and such grave and important questions and policies, demanding wise, honest and patriotic solution, as the present one; and it would have proven recreant to duty, had the members in any way ignored these grave and important matters or acted hastily upon them, to get back to their individual and home interests. I believe they will and ought to remain until the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad is adjusted and all other railroad issues and policies are acted upon, and last, but not least, until they have done all that may now possibly be done, to dispel illiteracy from our state, and thus let the world see that the wise Senaca's saying is the sentiment of Georgia's representatives.

"Ignorance is but a dull remedy for evils."

"A great educational need in Georgia is two normal colleges, one for the whites and one for the colored. If the legislature will give us these, it will be a superb winding up of their already splendid record in behalf of education in Georgia. And I am assured that Dr. Curry, the very able and greatly distinguished agent of the Peabody fund, will give very liberal assistance. He is a Georgian by birth, attached to the home of his nativity, and with both his big brain and big heart enlisted deeply in her educational advancement, which, after all, is her highest interest.

"I regret that his great speech, delivered before the last session, does not continue to bear still more fruit and give us still more vigorous and complete measures for educating all the children of the state. In that speech he uttered this great truth:

"'The success of every nation, its progress and wealth, have been in exact proportion to the instruction and discipline of the masses, and he was a wise statesman of France who affirmed that the nation which has the best schools is the greatest nation, if not today, it will be so tomorrow.'"

GEORGIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY.

Phonographs and Phonograph-Graphophones.

The social and business uses of these wonderful instruments will be on daily exhibition between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the general offices of the company, 43 Walton street, Atlanta. Parties interested are cordially invited to call.
oct 11—d 1m 5p

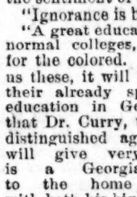
MEETINGS.

ATTENTION! ATLANTA ZOUAVES.

You are hereby commanded to appear at your armory this morning at 10 o'clock, sharp, in full dress uniform. By order

J. B. HOLLIS,
Captain Commanding.
R. H. CARPENTER,
First Sergeant.

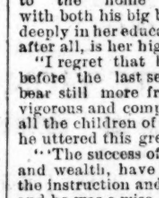
Attention, Governor's Horse Guards.



You are hereby commanded to appear at corner Loyd and Mitchell, at ten o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, October 16, to escort Governor Hill, of New York, to exposition grounds and participate in sham battle, mounted, full uniform, white helmet with knob balderick, red blankets and pistol.

JOHN A. MILLER,
Capt. Com'd'g. G. H. G.
JOHN J. WOODSIDE,
Orderly Sergeant.

Attention, Gate City Guard.



You are hereby commanded to appear at your armory this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock, sharp, to participate in sham battle. Full dress uniform (blue.)

By order of

LYMAN HALL,
Capt. Com'g.
CHAS. M. ROBERTS,
First Lieutenant.

Attention, B. of L. E. and B. of L. F.

Members of divisions No. 207 and 208 B. of L. E. and members of Kennesaw Lodge No. 142 B. of L. F., are requested to attend a call meeting at the division room of division No. 207 at 10 o'clock this morning. Business of importance.

W. B. ALLEN, Chief Engineer Div. 209,
J. D. HARRIS, F. A. E. Div. 209. Box 225.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CODY.—Died at her residence on Mitchell street Tuesday morning at 12 o'clock, Mrs. Mary H. Cody. Remains will be carried to her old home at Warrenton, Ga., for burial.

German Lutheran church fair, Centennial hall, open every night. Dancing from 10 to 12.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York. At wholesale by H. C. Bonton and Shropshire & Dodp, Atlanta Ga.

McKELDIN & CARLTON'S



$3 SHOE!

Made of Best Domestic Calf, Flint stone white oak soles. Free from tacks and threads, that hurt the foot and wear out the socks:

ALL STYLES!

Button, Lace or Congress.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

5p—under Royal B P

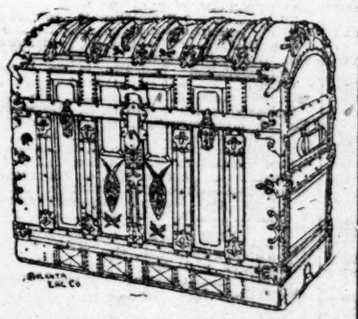
WANTED AT ONCE.

A reliable and experienced Life Insurance Solicitor. Good pay. Address W. J. W., Constitution office. oct 10—d ex sun 5p n r m

SPECIAL SALE AT THE

Atlanta Trunk Factory

FOR 10 DAYS.



The above cut is the Leather Bridal Linen Lined Trunk that we are selling at $9. We have the same size and cut in a line at $7. Now is your chance. Call and see them.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMAN

92 Whitehall.

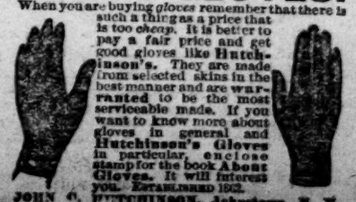
undr royal baking5p



sept1—d51t sun wed sat Name this paper.

ABOUT GLOVES.

When you are buying *gloves* remember that there is such a thing as a price that is too *cheap*. It is better to pay a fair price and get good gloves like Hutchinson's. They are made from selected skins in the best manner and are warranted to be the most serviceable made. If you want to know more about gloves in general and Hutchinson's Gloves in particular, enclose stamp for the book About Gloves. It will interest you. ESTABLISHED 1862.



JOHN O. HUTCHINSON, Johnstown, N. Y.
sep11—d3m wed fri sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOYT & THORN

90 Whitehall Street.

11 lbs. Granulated Sugar	$1 00
9 lbs. Pure Leaf Lard	1 00
14 lbs. Average Sugar Cured Ham	1 00
45 lbs. Hudnut's Grits	1 00
6 cans Eagle Condkneed Milk	1 00
50 lbs. H. & T. Regal pat. Flour	1 80
12 lbs. Fancy Rice	1 00
16 lbs. Rice	1 00
6 Cans Salmon	1 10
Fancy large Prunes, per lbs	20
Fancy Jersey Butter	35
4 lbs. Rolled Oats—Schumacher's	25
4 lbs. Cracked Wheat	25
5 lbs. Jelly	25
4 lbs. Turkish Prunes	25
10 Bars Colgate's New Soap	25
Lemons, per doz	25
Vermont Maple Syrup	1 25
Cooked Sliced Corned Beef	15
1 doz. Cans Tomatoes2 lbs	95
Fancy N. Y. Full Cream Cheese	20
4 lbs. Best Lump Starch	25
Alderney Biscuits	15
Boston Butter Crackers, Extons	15
2 lbs. Brick Cod Fish	15
25 lbs. Dark Genuine Buckwheat	1 50
New Crop New Orleans Syrup	90

We keep only the best goods, our trade demands it.

We give you our personal guarantee on all these goods; they are the best.

Our goods are always fresh on account of large patronage, which always insures fresh goods.

Come over and we will save you fully 20 per cent.

HOYT & THORN.

SCHEDULE

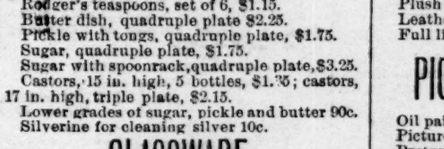
Atlanta & Edgewood St. R.R Co.

First car leaves Inman Park.....6 00 a. m.
Last car leaves Pryor street.....11 00 p. m.
Cars both ways every ten minutes from 6 a. m till 8 p. m, Every 15 minutes from 8 p. m. till 11 p. m.
oct2—d1m LINCOLN NISSLEY, Supt.

E. F. DONEHOO & CO.,
16 Whitehall Street,
Have what Atlanta most needs,
A First-class
RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen.

ATLANTA SHOW CASE CO.,

34 and 36 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Georgia:,



—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SHOW CASES

OF ALL KINDS.

Wall Cases, Prescription Cases, Drug Store, Bar Fixtures and Mirrors a Specialty. Jobbers of Store Fixtures, Stools, Window Fixers, Trays and Barber Chairs kept in stock.

sep8 dtf wk ga ed

IT IS A FACT

That the Exposition is now open, and that you will find at the "Place" the largest stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Stationery, Pictures, Bric-a-Brac, China, Fancy and Plain Glassware, Toys, etc. These goods were purchased direct from the factories, and you can rely on getting bottom prices.

WATCHES.

Solid gold gents' watches, Elgin or Waltham, $21.
Solid gold ladies' watch $8.50.
Boss gents' gold filled case, Elgin or Waltham movement, $16.50.
Boss ladies' gold filled case, Elgin or Waltham movement, $15.50.
Gold filled case, Elgin or Waltham movement, $12.50.
Silver, gents', Waltham or Elgin, $9.25.
Silver, ladies', $5.
Nickel clocks 75c.

SILVERWARE.

Rodger's tripple plated knives, set of 6, $2.
Rodger's tablespoons, set of 6, $2.25.
Rodger's teaspoons, set of 6, $1.15.
Butter dish, quadruple plate $2.25.
Pickle with tongs, quadruple plate, $1.75.
Sugar, quadruple plate, $1.75.
Sugar with spoonrack, quadruple plate, $3.25.
Castors, 15 in. high, 5 bottles, $1.75; castors, 17 in. high, triple plate, $2.15.
Lower grades of sugar, pickle and butter 90c.
Silverine for cleaning silver 10c.

GLASSWARE.

Goblets 3c, engraved 7c. Bowls covered 7x11 in. 20c, 8x12 in, 25c. Bowls 7 in, wide 7c, 8 in. wide 10c. Bowls, square, 7 in. 5c, 8 in, 8c. Celery 9 in. high 10c. Cream 5c, spoon holder 5c, sugar 5c. ½ gallon pitcher 17c, syrup can 10c. Parlor or hall hanging lamp, 14-in. shade, $1. 7 Lamp complete 15 in. high 17c, 21 in. high with engraved globe 65c, 22 in. high with 8 in shade or decorated globe, 80c, chimneys any size 4c, burners 5c, 7 in. porcelain shade 10c, sets; six pieces, spoons, cream, sugar and butter, 25c.

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS.

Song and music folio, 18c; regular price, 25c.
Music and song folio, 38c; regular price, 50c.
Note paper 2½c quire, 24 sheets.
Note paper, linen, 10c quire, 24 sheets.
Letter paper 7c quire, 24 sheets.
Legal cap 10c quire, 24 sheets.
Visiting cards 5c pack, beveled edge 10c pack 27.
Envelopes 2c package of 25.
Envelopes, excellent quality, 3c pack, 5 packs in neat box 15c.
Pencils, cedar, 5c dozen, rubber tipped 10c dozen, slate pencils 5c dozen.
Pens 5c dozen, spencerian 10c dozen.
School tablets 6x9 in 3c, Little Tycoon 7c.
Letter copying books for press 9x11 in 500 pages, 85c.
Toilet paper, with wire loop, 5c.
Tooth picks 2,500 in box, 5c.
Harps, 10 hole, 5c.
Toilet soap, Turkish bath, honey, oatmeal and other brands 35c dozen.
Bixby's ladies' shoe polish in glass or tin bottles 8c.
Knives and forks, coped and bolstered ends, set of twelve pieces, 75c.
Rodgers celluloid handle knife, set of 6, $2.75.
I have a complete line of pocket-books, playing cards, brushes, combs, children's books, dolls, toys, etc., which will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

JEWELRY.

Gold earrings, Rhine stone setting, 90c.
Gold-plated watch chains, will wear five years, $1.35.
Gold spectacles, $2.75 to $5.50.
Gold eyeglasses, $2.25 to $4.50.
Pearl penholder with gold pen, 90c.
I have an extensive stock of diamonds, watches and jewelry, clocks, etc., which will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

ALBUMS.

Imitation morocco 4x5½ in, holds 18 pictures, 15c.
Imitation morocco 8x10 in, holds 36 pictures, 40c.
Plush 8½x10½ in, holds 40 pictures, 80c.
Plush album holding 24 pictures, 55c.
Leather, holds 48 pictures, 85c.
Full line scrap and autogtaph books.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

Oil paintings, gilt frame 28x42 in, $1.50.
Picture frames gilt, 13x15 in, 40c.
Prcture frams, imitation of walnut, 16x18 in 50c.
Picture frames, walnut. 13x15 in, 60c.
Mirrors, walnut frame, 12x16 in, 30c, 13½x17½ in, 40c, 14x21 in, 50c.

DECORATED CHINA.

Tea sets 56 pieces $7.25.
Dinner sets 104 pieces $23.50.
Dinner sets 125 pieces $32.50.
Chamber sets 10 pieces $8.50.
I have in stock and arriving daily an extensive stock of china, bisque figures, vases, fancy glassware, cutlery, etc., which cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

WHITE GRANITE.

Plates 7 in, 3c, 8 in, 4c, 9 in, 5c, 10 in, 6c. Dishes, deep, 6 in, 5c. 7 in, 6c, 8 in, 7c, 9 in, 8c. Dishes, flat, 7 in, 5c, 8 in, 6c, 9 in, 7c, 11 in, 10c. 13 in, 14c, 15 in, 20c. Dishes, covered, 10 in 35c. Cups and sauces 5c, with handle 6c. Pitches, 1 pints 10c, 2 pints 13c, 3 pints 18c, 2 quarts 23c. Bowls 6 in 6c, 7 in 7c, 8 in 10c, 9 in 13c, 10 in 16c, 11 in 20c. Bowls, extra deep, 5 in 4c, 6 in 5c, 7 in 7c, 9 in 9c, 10 in 16c, 11 in 20c. Bowl and pitch or 50c. Chambers 7 in 15c, 8 in 18c, 9 in 23c, 10 in 28c.

DECORATED.

Gold band hand painted plates 7 in, 6c, 8 in, 7c. Cups and saucers 10c. Tea set 56 pieces, $4.25. Dinner set 120 pieces $11. Chamber sets 10 pieces $2.50.

YELLOW AND ROCKWARE

Pie plates 8 in 4c, 9 in 5c, 10 in 6c. Bowls 6 in 4c, 7 in 5c, 8½ in 7c, 10 in 9c, 12 in 14c. Dishes, deep, 7 in 4c, 8 in 5c, 9 in 7c, 10 in 10c. Pitchers, 1 pint 7c, 1 quart 10c, 2 quarts 15c. Teapots 1 pint 13c. 2 pints 18c. 3 pints 23c, 2 quarts 27c. Chambers 7 in 10c, 8 in 15c, 9 in 20c, 10 in 25c.

Don't fail to examine my stock before you make your purchases. You will find it to your interest to do so. My motto is quality, quantity, quick sales, small profits. All goods guaranteed as represented. Remember the number and PLACE, 84 Whitehall.

L. SNIDER.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

4 NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES, 4

Commencing Monday, October 14.

GRAU'S COMIC OPERA CO.

Presenting on a Grand Scale Three Great Novelties.

Wednesday Night and Thursday MATINEE,

The New York Casino's Latest and Greatest Success,

BRIGANDS.

Thursday Night, Only Time of

AMORITA!

A Great Cast—Large Chorus.

No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.
tf

Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19. | Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

WILLIAM GILLETTE'S AMERICAN PLAY.

HELD BY THE ENEMY

ILLUSTRATED MAGNIFICENTLY BY

A MOST PERFECT COMPANY AND EXCELLENT SCENIC EFFECTS!

SAME CAST AS NEW YORK CITY.

Regular prices. Seats at Miller's.
oct 13—15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Black & McIntosh,

17 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Grain, Hay, Bran, Flour and General Commission Merchants.

sep8 1in

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 15, 1889.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium. Money tight.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga. 4½ 30 year	116	118
Ga. 7s, gold	101	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	120
F.C. Brown	107	—
Savannah 5s	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	124	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	106	107
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	117	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	112½	—
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	110	—
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	99	—
Atlanta 5s	103	—
Atlanta 4½s	100½	—
Augusta 7s, L.D.	111½	—
Macon 6s	112½	116
Columbus 5s	102	104
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	300	—
Atl'ta B'k'g Co.	115	—
Germania L'n & B'k'g Co.	97½	100
Merch'ts B'k	150	—
B'k State Ga.	150	—
Gate City Nat.	140	—
Capital City	98	100
Lowry B'k Co.	130	—
Mer. & Mech. B'k'g & L'n	90	95
Atl'ta Trust &		

BANKS.	Bid	Asked
Banking Co.	120	—
Trader's B'k	100	105
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 1897	107½	109½
Ga 6s, 1910	113	
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	115
Cent. 7s, 1893	107½	109
C., C. & A. 1st	109	111
A. & C. 1st	119	120
A. & C. inc	—	108
W. of A. 1st	—	—
do. 2d	104	106
Ga. Pac. 1st	112	113
Ga. Pac. 2d	—	—
Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	108	—
M. & N. G. 1st	102	105
Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	—	—
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	195	197
At. & Char.	89	89½
Southwest'n	130½	131
S. Carolina	—	—
Central	119	—
Central deb	98	100
Aug. & Sav	137	138½
A. & W. Pt	105	106
do. deb	100	101¼
C., C. & A.	—	—

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The stock market today was more active for the regular list but quiet for trusts. There was great irregurarity in the market throughout the day and stocks were moving in opposite directions in different parts of the list at the same time almost all the day. Money was in more urgent demand and the rate on call went up to 12 per cent. at one time, while the bulk of business was done at 6@7. The bears were more active and decidedly aggressive today and their operations were almost entirely responsible for the changes in quotations that were made and while Missouri Pacific was the principal point of attack, such stocks as Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific and Gould specialties received special attention. This weakened the general list and the result of the day's operations is generally to leave prices fractionally lower than they were last evening.

Atchison sold as eights, which were quoted at one-fourth and later at one-eighth and three-eights. The stock, however, was strong, especially in the early portion of the day. Missouri Pacific was the feature of the market and the pressure upon it was especially severe, resulting in a loss of over one per cent. Other Gould properties were weaker, and Manhattan and Western Union specially suffered.

In the early morning the attack upon sugar refineries was continued and all old rumors in regard to the property were reiterated with the effect of knocking it down to 73 against 76½ last evening, but it rallied quickly when the railroad trust became the objective point of the bears, and was brought up again to the opening figures. Though it lost a portion of the improvement at the close, other trusts did not sympathize with it to any appreciable extent, and cotton oil was positively strong in early dealings. The list is almost invariably lower this evening, advances being few in number and for insignificant fractions, while sugar is down 2, Manhattan a like amount, Missouri Pacific 1¾, Louisville and Nashville 1¼, and Atchison and Canada Pacific 1 per cent each. Sales aggregated 258,060 shares.

Exchange quiet and steady at 483@487½. Money stronger at 6@6½, closing offered at 5. Subtreasury balances: Coin $156,298,000; currency, $9,969,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 127; 4½s 105½. State bonds dull and featureless.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	103½	N. O. Pac. 1st	90½
do. Class B 5s	108	N. Y. Central	107½
Ga. 7s mortgage	102	Norfolk & W'n pre	55½
N. C. 6s	128½	Northern Pacific	32½
do. 4s	96½	do. preferred	74⅞
F. C. con. Brown	101¾	Pacific Mail	32½
Tennessee 6s	107	Reading	45½
Tennessee 5s	101	Rich. & Alleghany	22
Tenn. settlement 3s	74½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	22⅝
Virginia 6s	48	Rock Island	99⅛
Virginia consols	35	St. Paul	70⅞
Chicago & N. W.	112½	do. preferred	114
do. preferred	142	Texas Pacific	19⅝
Del. & Lack	143½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	51¾
Erie	29⅛	Union Pacific	64⅞
East Tenn., new	10½	N. J. Central	125¾
Lake Shore	106	Missouri Pacific	69⅝
L. & N.	80	Western Union	84⅞
Memphis & Char	62	Cotton oil trust cert.	40¼
Mobile & Ohio	13	Brunswick	27⅞
N. & C.	100	†Offered.	‡Ex-rights

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 15, 1889.

Consolidated net receipts today 61,792 bales; for 3 days 147,421 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,110; to France 11,790; to continent 13,310; stock 427,369.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
October	10.42@	10.45@10.46
November	10.04@	10.09@10.10
December	10.01@	10.07@10.08
January	10.02@	10.07@10.08
February	10.07@	10.13@10.14
March	10.15@	10.20@10.21
April	10.21@	10.27@10.28
May	10.27@	10.34@10.35
June	10.32@10.34	10.40@10.41
July	10.39@	10.45@10.46

Closed quiet and steady: sales 128,300 bales.

Local—Market dull; middling 9 11-16c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

Receipts	2,267	
Receipts previously	17,222	
Total	19,198	
Stock September 1	487	
Grand total		17,976
Shipped today	1,742	
Shipped previously	11.526	
Total		13,266
Stock on hand		6,708

NEW YORK, October 15.—[Special.]—Henry Clews&Co's circular on the cotton market today say: Liverpool quoted spot cotton 1-16d lower with a pressure to sell. Options opened easy at a decline of 1@2-64d, but before the close prices improved partially a point with the tone steady to firm, but as the time and attention of our merchants are more or less absorbed by systematic predictions of frost, our market is not inclined to be inspired by anything but American information, which keeps prices up and down as the situation warrants. One noticeable feature that should be considered carefully is that the receipts are pouring in at an enourmous rate, and that so far frost or cold weather has done no damage. At the opening this morning our market had a serious inclination towards lower prices, but as the scalping element appeared satisfied with the small profits accruing from yesterday's sales, judging from their purchases, the market steadied up some 2@3 points. Then the free circulation of frost notices occurred giving North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as the battlefield, a further advance was established, but towards the end of the day an easy feeling prevailed, showing a decline of 3 points from the highest. The southern markets, embracing Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Memphis and Augusta, are from 1-16@⅛c lower, while our market is easy; middling 10 9-16. Port receipts today aggregate 61,792 bales, against 54,421 bales last year. JNO. S. ERNEST.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15—[Special]—Glenny & Violett, in their cotton circular today, say: While everything this morning looked as if we were in for another decline, as both Liverpool and New York were lower, there was but little response here in sympathy with those markets, as, except on October, prices declined 1 point only. Subsequently Liverpool closed firm and New York rallied 8@9 points from the opening, but as we had declined less we naturally advanced less. We closed, however, at an improvement of 1@2 points over last night. The receipts here today of 34,000 bales gross and 31,000 bales net is probably the largest amount that will be received here any one day this year, and the probable total receipts today will be 60,000 bales. It shows how rapidly cotton is being marketed, and so far New Orleans has been benefited by the increase of total port receipts over last year, and it looks as though that proportion will be sustained. For instance, New Orleans has increased her receipts over last year about 58 per cent, while the most important interior market has received 36 per cent less. That this market is rapidly resuming its former importance is largely due to several reasons. Firstly, the very large reduction in the charges for handling cotton. Secondly, the increase of the free on board system of selling cotton, the expenses attending which are so small as to give interior sellers, where there are compresses, an immense advantage. This character of business has grown largely within a year, as we know by our own experience. Liverpool for January and February delivery are 42-64d below spots today, which represents $5.38 per contract of 100 bales as the discount of those months. F. o. b. offers are less freely made and only then at prices too high in proportion to the price of spots, or on a basis of 9⅞c for strict middling.

Spots here are steadier; sales 9,500 bales; middling 9⅝c. GLENNY & VIOLETT.

[By Associated Press.]

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton at the New Orleans cotton exchange today:

September	—	March	9.73
October	9.68	April	9.80
November	9.57	May	9.87
December	9.57	June	9.94
January	9.61	July	10.00
February	9.67	August	—

Closed quiet and steady; sales 30,700 bales.

NEW YORK, October 15—The Sun's cotton review says: Cotton futures opened depressed by weak foreign advices, and some indications that the "corner" on October contracts had collapsed. Then came the daily from the signal service bureau, predicting frost in Louisiana, and bears fairly tumbled over each other in their demand to cover contracts, carrying January options from 10.01 to 10.10. Then the scare subsided, and under sales of realize part of the advance was lost. Cotton on the spot was 11-16c lower and dull.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, October 15—12:15p. m.—Cotton easy middling uplands 6 3-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 16,000; American 15,000; uplands low middling clause October delivery 5 50-64, 5 51-64; October and November delivery 5 41-64, 5 40-64; November and December delivery 5 38-64, 5 37-64; December and January delivery 5 37-64, 5 36-64; January and February delivery 5 37-64, 5 36 64; February and March delivery 5 37-64; March and April delivery 5 38-64, 5 37-64; April and May delivery 5 40-64, 5 39-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, October 15—2:00 p.m.—Middling uplands 6¼; sales of American 5,900 bales; uplands low middling clause October delivery 5 50-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 40-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 38-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 37-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 37-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 37-64, value; March and April delivery 5 38-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 39-64, value; May and June delivery 5 41-64, sellers; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, October 15—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October delivery 5 50-64, value; October and November delivery 5 40-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 38-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 37-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 37-64, value; February and March delivery 5 38-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 38-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 40-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 41-64, buyers; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, October 15—Cotton dull; sales 189 bales; middling uplands 10 9-16; Orleans 10 13-16; net receipts 49; gross 5,520; stock 35,533.

GALVESTON, October 15—Cotton easy; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 5,733 bales; gross 5,733; sales 3,450; stock 68,028; exports to France 5,802; coastwise 4,406.

NORFOLK, October 15—Cotton steady; middling 10 1-16; net receipts 4,657 bales; gross 4,657; stock 21,915; sales 1,070; exports coastwise 309.

BALTIMORE, October 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross 2,025; sales —; to spinners —; stock 2,606; exports coastwise 550.

BOSTON, October 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾@10⅞; net receipts 100 bales; gross 3,033; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,395.

WILMINGTON, October 15—Cotton firm; middling 10 1-16; net receipts 1,298 bales; gross 1,298; sales none; stock 13,585; exports coastwise 12.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 1,714.

SAVANNAH, October 15—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 7,968 bales; gross 7,968; sales 4,150; stock 88,036; exports to continent 10,807; coastwise 3,036.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 30,952 bales; gross 34,163; sales 9,500; stock 160,318; exports to continent 4,988.

MOBILE, October 15—Cotton dull; middling 9½; net receipts 3,594 bales; gross 3,594; sales 800; stock 12,269; exports coastwise 2,302.

MEMPHIS, October 15—Cotton quiet; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 2,960 bales; shipments 2,638; sales 2,850; to spinners none; stock 20,631.

AUGUSTA, October 15—Cotton quiet; middling 9 9-16; net receipts 1,949 bales; shipments 2,070; sales 1,659; stock 4,303.

CHARLESTON, October 15—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 2,772 bales; gross 2,772; sales 900; stock 23,285; exports coastwise 1,854.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, October 15—There was good trading in wheat during the early part of today's session within narrow range, prices varying scarcely ⅛@¼c. The opening was rather easier; prices were ⅜c lower than yesterday's closing, but the local feeling was rathor bullish and the market rallied slightly. Later prices dropped off ⅜@½c, recovered again, but closed easier, ⅛@⅜c lower than yesterday.

Corn ruled easier the greater part of the session, fluctuations limited to ⅛@¼c range.

Oats were a trifle declined. There was more pressure to sell and prices declined. There was more pressure to sell and prices declined ⅛@¼c, the market closing easy at about inside figures.

The mess pork market was unusually quiet, and trading limited. Prices favored sellers without material change.

Very little business was reported in lard. Prices were rather in favor of buyers.

Little interest was manifested in short ribs, and the feeling was easier.

The following was the range in the leading futures of Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
December	82⅜	82⅛	82
May	85⅛	85¼	84⅝
CORN—			
November	31¼	—	31¼
May	33⅛	33¼	33⅝
OATS—			
December	19⅝	—	19¼
May	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
PORK—			
Year	9 15	9 25	9 15
January	9 35	—	9 32½
LARD—			
November	5 92½	—	5 90
January	5 85	5 87½	5 87½
SHORT RIBS—			
November	4 77½	4 82½	4 82½
January	4 72½	—	4 72½

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, October 15—The petroleum market opened steady at 99⅝, but decided strength was developed in the first hour and the price advanced to 101¼. A reaction followed on which the market closed steady at 100¾.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 15, 1889.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, October 15—Flour, southern dull and weak; common to fair extra $2.65@3.00; good to choice $3.10@$5.15. Wheat, spot lower and moderately active; No. 2 red 84¾@85 in elevator; options active and ⅛@¾c lower, closing barely steady; the decline was due to large receipts at the west, lower cables and a large increase in American passage; No. 2 red October 84¾; November 84⅞; May 91⅛. Corn, spot fairly active and ¼@½c lower; No. 2 39½@39¾ in elevator; options dull and weaker; October 39½; May 41¾. Oats, spot less active and weaker; options weaker and more active; October 25¼; December 26⅛; May 28⅛; No. 2 spot 25⅜@25½; mixed western 23½@27⅛. Hops steady and quiet, state new 8@12; old 7@12.

ATLANTA, October 15—Flour—First patent $5.50; second patent $5.00; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4.40; family $4.00@4.25. Corn—White 54c in carload lots; 56c in drayload lots; mixed 52c in carload lots; 54c in drayload lots. Oats—No. 2 mixed 32@34c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 53c; bolted 53c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 80c; small 82½c. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ⅌ 100 lbs. Steam feed—$1.35 ⅌ 100 lbs. Grits—Pearl $3.25.

BALTIMORE, October 15—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.15@$4.00; family $4.10@$4.50; city mills Rio brands extra $4.50@$4.75. Wheat, southern scarce and nominal; Fultz 78@88; longberry 80@88; western easy; No. 2 winter red spot 82¾. Corn, southern dull; white 40@43; yellow 40@41.

ST. LOUIS, October 15—Flour quiet; unchanged; family $2.50@$2.60; choice $2.75@$2.90; fancy $3.50@$3.60; patents $4.25@$4.35. Wheat lower lower; No. 2 red cash 77⅛; December 79¾@79⅞. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash 28¼; October 28⅜@28¼. Oats easy; No. 2 cash 18@18⅛; November 18⅝.

CHICAGO, October 15—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged; patents $6.00@$6.25; winter $4.60@$4.10; spring wheat patents $4.00@$4.43; bakers $3.75@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 80@80⅛; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 80@80¼. No. 2 corn 31. No. 2 oats 18¼.

CINCINNATI, October 15—Flour in light demand; family $3.25@$3.50; fancy $3.85@$4.10. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 79@80. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 34½. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 21¼@21½.

LOUISVILLE, October 15—Grain steady. Wheat. No. 2 red 75; No. 2 longberry 76. Corn. No 2 mixed 35; No. 2 white 36. Oats. No. 2 mixed 21⅛.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, October 15—Coffee—Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 24c for 100 lb cases. Green—Extra choice 22⅛c; choice 20@21; good 19½; fair 19; common 17½@18. Sugar—Granulated 8¼c; offgranulated 8⅛; powdered 9¼; cut out loaf 9½; white extra C 8; yellow extra C 7¼@8c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 26@28c; eastern mixed, good, 40@45c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@75c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 8@9c. Jamaica ginger 18c; race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 18@20c. Mace 75@80c. Rice—Choice 6½c; good 5¼@6c; common 4¾@5c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.60; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 11½c; skim 9@10c. White fish—½ bbls $3.25@$3.50; pails 50c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Pera fine 12½@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s $4.00, 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4@4½c; kegs, 1 lb packages 4¾c; cases, assorted, 5½ lbs, 5½c; ½ lb 6c. Crackers—X soda 5c; XXX soda 5½c; X pearl oyster 5c; XXX pearl oyster 5½c; lemon cream 8c; cornhills 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 11c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; mackerel $4.75@5.00; salmon $7.00@8.50; F. W. oysters $1.85@2.00; G. W. $1.25. corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $2.75@3.00; Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.10; quarts $1.50@1.75.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15—Coffee steady, firm; Rio cargoes common and prime 16½@20¼. Sugar very little doing; Louisiana open kettle choice 6 13-16; strictly prime 7⅝; fully fair to prime 7; good fair 7 13-16; common 7; centrifugals off plantation granulated 7 5-16; choice white 7¼@7 3-16; gray white 6 7-16; off white 7¼@7 3-16; choice yellow clarified 6¾; prime do. 6¼@6¾; off do. 6⅜. seconds 4¾. Molasses steady; Louisiana open kettle fancy 43; choice 40@41; strictly prime 35; good do. 31@33; common 25; fair to good fair 19@20; common to good common 16@18; centrifugals prime 25@26; prime to good prime 22@23; good common to good fair 14@16; inferior to common 10@14. Louisiana syrup 40@49. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to good prime 3¼@4¾.

NEW YORK, October 15—Coffee, options closed barely steady and lower; October 15.00; November 14.95; May 14.95@15.00; spot Rio quiet; fair cargoes 19¼. Sugar, raw nominal; fair to good refining 5⅜; centrifugal 96-test 6¼; refined in fair demand; C 5⅞@6; extra C 6¼@6½; white do. 6⅝@6⅞; yellow C 5¾@6; off A 6 9-16@6¾; mould A 7⅝; standard A 7¼; confectioners A 7¼; cut loaf 7⅞; crushed 7⅞; powdered 7½; granulated 7¼; cubes 7½. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 30; New Orleans quiet; open kettle good to fancy 28@46; prime to choice 30@45; prime to fancy 40@49. Rice firm and in fair demand; domestic 4¼@6¾; Japan 4¼@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, October 15—Provisions steady. Pork $11.50. Lard, prime steam at 6.00. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.50; long clear 5.37½@5.50; clear ribs 5.37½@5.50; short clear 5.62½@5.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.00@5.12½; long clear 5.85; clear ribs 5.8; clear sides 6.10@6.15; hams 11½@13¼.

ATLANTA, October 15—Clear rib sides boxed 6⅛; ice-cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14½c, according to brand and average; California 8@8½c; canvassed shoulders 7@7½c; breakfast bacon 11@12½c. Lard—Pure leaf 8⅛@8⅝c; leaf 7½@7¾c; refined 6¾c.

LOUISVILLE, October 15—Provisions strong. Bacon, clear rib sides 6.00; clear sides 6.25; shoulders 5.00. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 5.50; clear sides 6.25; shoulders 5.00. Mess pork $13.00. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12½. Lard, choice leaf 8.

NEW YORK, October 15—Pork quiet; mess inspected $12.25@$12.50; uninspected $12.00; extra prime $10.00@$10.25. Middles steady; short clear 5.75. Lard quiet steady; western steam spot 6.60@6.67½; city steam 6.30; options, October 6.60; January 6.27.

CHICAGO, October 15—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.75. Lard 6.20. Short ribs, loose 5.00. Dry salted shoulders boxed 4.25@4.50; short clear sides boxed 5.50@5.62½.

CINCINNATI, October 15—Pork steady at $11.00. Lard easier; current make 6.05. Bulk meats weaker; shoulders 3.90; short ribs 5.25; short clear 5.37½. Bacon easier; short ribs —; short clear 6.25.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, October 15—Turpentine steady at 44¾; rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm $1.50; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.20; yellow dip $2.25; virgin $2.25.

NEW YORK, October 15—Rosin quiet and steady; common to good strained $1.05@$1.10; turpentine steady at 47¾@48.

CHARLESTON, October 15—Turpentine firm at 45; rosin firm; good strained 95.

SAVANNAH, October 15—Turpentine firm at 44¾; rosin firm at 87½@95.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, October 15—Apples $3.00@4.00 ⅌ bbl. Lemons $6.00@$6.50. Oranges $4.75@$5.00. Cocoanuts 5c. Pineapples—$1.50 ⅌ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00. Figs, 13@18c. Raisins, New London $3.50@5.50; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—8@9c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples —, sundried peaches —; sundried peaches pealed —c. Malaga grapes, 50 lb barrel $8.00.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, October 15—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$150; 15½ to 15 hands $150@$250. Cattle—Tennessee steers $3.00@$4.00; Georgia raised $2.00@$5.00. Hogs—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee $3.50@$4.00; lambs, Tennessee $5.00@$5.50.

CINCINNATI, October 15—Hogs higher; common and light $3.25@$4.25; packing and butchers $4.15@$4.25.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, October 15—Eggs—18c. Butter Choice Tennessee 20c; other grades 12½@14c. Poultry—Hens 27½c; young chickens large 18@25c; small 10@14c. Irish Potatoes—$1.75. Sweet Potatoes 75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions—$2.00. Cabbage—2c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, fast express, from Jacksonville, Albany, Savannah and Macon 7 00 am	*No. 2, for Macon, Savannah Eufaula and Jacksonville 6 50 am
No. 15, accommodation from Griffin 8 00 am	*No. 14, for Macon 9 05 am
‡No. 17, special Sunday accommodation from Griffin 9 35 am	No. 20, accommodation for Hapeville 11 45 am
*No. 11, from Macon, Jacksonville 12 30 pm	*No. 12, for Macon and Columbus, Albany and Jacksonville 2 15 pm
No. 19, accommodation from Hapeville 1 50 pm	‡No. 18, special Sunday accommodation for Griffin 3 00 pm
*No. 1, through express from Savannah and Macon 5 45 pm	No. 16, Griffin accommodation 6 05 pm
*No. 13, from Jacksonville Albany and Macon 10 40 pm	*No. 4, fast express for Savannah, Albany, Jacksonvil' and Brunswick 7 05 pm
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 10 55 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points 7 50 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati 3 00 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis 12 25 pm
*No. 11, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville 12 40 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 7 00 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon 7 35 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 6 00 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chat'ga* 6 32 am	To Cha'tan'oga* 7 50 am
From Marietta 8 35 am	To Marietta 11 45 am
From Rome 11 05 am	To Chat'ano'ga* 1 35 pm
From Chat'ga* 1 45 pm	To Rome 3 45 pm
From Marietta 2 58 pm	To Marietta 4 35 pm
From Chat'ga* 6 37 pm	To Chat'ano'ga* 5 55 pm
From Chat'ga* 11 13 pm	To Chat'ano,ga* 11 15 pm
From Marietta 10 30 am	To Marietta 4 35 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma* 6 50 am	To Akron* 1 25 pm
From West Poi't 9 15 am	To West Point 3 35 pm
From Akron* 5 40 pm	To Selma* 11 30 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta* 6 30 am	To Augusta* 8 00 am
From Covin't'n 7 55 am	To Decatur 8 55 am
From Decatur 10 15 am	To Clarkston 12 10 pm
From Augusta* 1 00 pm	To Augusta* 2 45 pm
From Clarkst'n 2 20 pm	To Decatur 3 45 pm
From Decatur 4 45 pm	To Covington 6 20 pm
From Augusta* 5 45 pm	To Augusta* 11 15 pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
From Lula 7 50 am	To Washington* 7 10 am
From Wash'ton* 11 00 am	To Lula 4 30 pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40 pm	To Washington* 6 00 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Gre'n'ille* 6 05 am	To Birm'gham* 1 13 pm
From Tal'poosa* 9 15 am	To Tallapoosa* 5 00 pm
From Birm'm* 2 00 pm	To Greenville* 10 45 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Fort Valley *11 50 am and 6 15 pm	To Fort Valley *3 05 pm and 7 00 am

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA R.R.
Schedule in effect June 24, 1888.

NORTH BOUND.		
Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	7 50 a m	3 45 p m
	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Marietta	8 55 a m	4 50 p m
Arrive Canton	10 05 a m	6 39 p m
Arrive Tate	11 01 a m	7 59 p m
Arrive White Path	1 13 p m	
Arrive Murphy	3 00 p m	
SOUTH BOUND.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Leave Murphy	7 30 a m	
Leave White Path	9 16 a m	
Leave Tate	11 00 p m	6 22 a m
Leave Canton	12 12 p m	7 40 a m
Arrive Marietta	1 27 p m	9 45 a m
Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R.R.)	2 58 p m	11 05 a m

Trains daily except Sunday.
June 27 2m F. B. CHANDLER Gen'l. Agt.

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FARM LOANS.
8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS.
25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

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Negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,030 on hand for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person.
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8000 Elyton land company, 6 per cent bonds.
1000 Atlanta 8 per cent bonds due 1892.
1500 Atlanta and West Point stock.
1000 Merc. and Mechanic Banking and Loan stock.
5000 Sheffield stock.
2000 Underwriters Mutual Ins. Co. stock.
2000 Atlanta Home Ins. Co. stock.
1000 Brosius Motor Sewing machine Co. stock.

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Ivy st., close in, 8 r. h.; gas, water, etc; lot 50x100; cheap. F. W. Miller & Co.

Moore st., near furniture factories, two vacant lots 50x100; lies well. $500. F. W. Miller & Co.

West End, choice neighborhood, vacant property at a bargain. F. W. Miller & Co. Windsor st., near Whitehall, vacant lot only $1,100. F. W. Miller & Co. Investment, new 4 r. cottage on lot 80x100; now renting for $12.50, worth $15; room for another house on lot; no property in city will rent better. F. W. Miller & Co. Near Georgia ave., 3 vacant lots: is two blocks from Dummy line; short distance from Capitol avenue. $1550.
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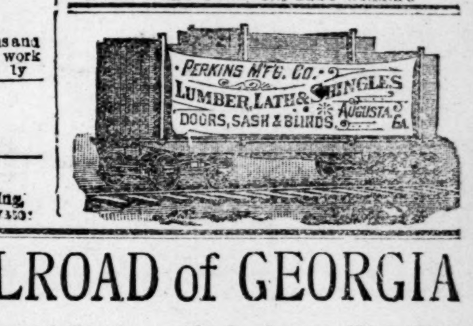
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No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla. and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 8th, 1889.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6 50am	7 05pm	2 15pm	9 05am	6 05 pm		†11 45am
Arrive Hapeville		7 30 pm	2 40pm	9 30am	6 45 pm		†12 30pm
Arrive Griffin	8 17 am	8 35pm	4 00pm	10 43am	8 05 pm		
Arrive Macon	10 30 am	11 00 pm	6 15pm	1 00pm			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	11 20 am		7 00pm				
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 38 pm		4 30am				
Arrive Albany	2 25 pm		11 05pm				
Arrive Savannah	5 40 pm	6 30 am					
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 20pm	5 20 pm					
Arrive Waycross via Albany			5 00 am				
Arrive Brunswick via Albany	12 50 pm		12 25 pm				
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	8 20 am	12 noon					
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany			8 20 am				
Arrive Gainesville via Albany			4 10 pm				

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	6 40am	8 10 pm					
Leave Eufaula	10 25pm			11 10am			
Leave Albany		3 40am	3 40 am	2 00 pm			
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05pm			5.10 pm			
Leave Macon	1 40pm	8 30 am	8 25am	6 40pm			
Leave Griffin	4 00pm	5 25am	10 43am	9 00 pm		5 45 am	
Leave Hapeville		6 29am	11 59 pm	10 10pm		7 15 am	† 1 05 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 45 pm	7 00am	12 30 pm	10 40pm		8 00 am	† 1 50 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on 2.15 p. m. train.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

For further information apply to
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ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent, Savannah, Ga.

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TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for October, 1889, as follows:

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

Tallahassee	Wednesday, Oct. 2
Chattahoochee	Friday, Oct. 4
City of Augusta	Saturday, Oct. 5
City of Savannah	Monday, Oct. 7
Nacoochee	Wednesday, Oct. 9
City of Birmingham	Friday, Oct. 11
Tallahassee	Saturday, Oct. 12
Chattahoochee	Monday, Oct. 14
City of Augusta	Wednesday, Oct. 16
City of Savannah	Friday, Oct. 18
Nacoochee	Saturday, Oct. 19
City of Birmingham	Monday, Oct. 21
Tallahassee	Wednesday, Oct. 23
Chattahoochee	Friday, Oct. 25
City of Augusta	Saturday, Oct. 26
City of Savannah	Monday, Oct. 28
Nacoochee	Wednesday, Oct. 30

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

City of Savannah	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 12 00 m
Nacoochee	Friday, Oct. 4, 2:00 p m
City of Birmingham	Saturday, Oct. 5, 3:00 p m
Tallahassee	Monday, Oct. 7, 4:30 p m
Chattahoochee	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 6:00 p m
City of Augusta	Friday, Oct. 11, 7:00 a m
City of Savannah	Saturday, Oct. 12, 8:00 p m
Nacoochee	Monday, Oct. 14, 9:00 p m
City of Birmingham	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 11:00 p m
Tallahassee	Friday, Oct. 18, 1:00 p m
Chattahoochee	Saturday, Oct. 19, 1:30 p m
City of Augusta	Monday, Oct. 21, 3:00 p m
City of Savannah	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 4:30 p m
Nacoochee	Friday, Oct. 25, 6:00 a m
City of Birmingham	Saturday, Oct. 26, 6:30 p m
Tallahassee	Monday, Oct. 28, 8:00 p m
Chattahoochee	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 10:00 a m

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p. m.

City of Macon	Thursday, Oct. 3
Gate City	Thursday, Oct. 10
City of Macon	Thursday, Oct. 17
Gate City	Thursday, Oct. 24
City of Macon	Thursday, Oct. 31

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

Gate City	Thursday, Oct. 3, 12:30 p m
City of Macon	Thursday, Oct. 10, 6:30 a m
Gate City	Thursday, Oct. 17, 11:30 a m
City of Macon	Thursday, Oct. 24, 5.00 p m
Gate City	Thursday, Oct. 31, 11:00 a m

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Dessoug	Thursday, Oct. 3
Dessoug	Sunday, Oct. 13
Dessoug	Wednesday, Oct. 23

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 5:00
Dessoug	Friday, Oct. 18, 1:00
Dessoug	Monday, Oct. 28, 8:00

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D. W. APPLER, General Agent, } 11 Kimball House
S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent. } Atlanta, Ga.
CECIL GABBETT, General Manager.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW,

The Governor Hill Receptions Tonight—Other Society Events of Interest—Several Weddings Yesterday.

Governor Hill and his party will receive at five of Atlanta's elegant homes this evening—at the executive mansion, at Mr. J. H. Porter's, at Mr. H. W. Grady's, at Mr. Walker Inman's, and at Mrs. Harwood's. Elaborate preparations are being made for these affairs, and they will doubtless be the most elegant of the year.

⁂

Mrs. G. W. Cook, of New York, is in the city visiting her sister. Mrs. L. W. Post.

⁂

Miss Marie Phillips, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting Miss Maggie Lynch on Butler street.

⁂

Miss Fanny Holcombe has returned, and is with her mother at Mrs. Fort's, on Peachtree street.

⁂

Miss Estelle Courtney, of Richmond, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Courtney, at 184 Court land avenue.

⁂

Miss Mary Faulk, a lovely young lady of Perry, Ga., is in the city stopping at the Markham for a few days.

⁂

Mrs. H. B. Baylor and family have returned from Virginia, and are making their home at No. 13 Wheat street.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cater, of Perry, Ga., are in the city for a few days at the Markham attending the exposition.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Will Height returned to Atlanta yesterday, after spending several weeks with their friends in the north.

⁂

Mrs. Walter Curtis, Master Will Curtis and nurse, from Columbus, Ga., are visiting her mother at the Leyden house, 124 Peachtree street.

⁂

Miss May Beall, one of the loveliest young ladies of Cuthbert, Ga., is in the city at the Markham for a few days, attending the exposition.

⁂

Miss Mamie Harris, a charming young lady from Augusta, is visiting her friend, Miss Lou T. Hook, at the residence of Judge Hook, 250 Rawson.

⁂

The invitations are out for Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Mims's reception to Miss Cornelia Jackson, which will be given upon Thursday, October 24th.

⁂

Messrs. James and George Burbridge, of Jacksonville, Fla., are in the city at the Kimball. They came up to be present at their sister's marriage.

⁂

Miss Mary Pittman is expected home tonight via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, being the last of Mr. Barrett's European party to return.

⁂

Married, on Tuesday night, at the residence of Mr. J. H. George, brother of the groom, Mr. Junius George and Miss Georgia Walker, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Rev. Dr. Lee, officiating.

⁂

Among those who are visiting the exposition at the Leyden house, 124 Peachtree street, are Mrs. R. B. Wood, Miss Wood and Mr. Gunby, from Brunswick; Mrs. J. P. Shelly, of Abbeville, S. C.

⁂

Miss Annie Corry, an attractive and popular young lady of Crawfordville, Ga., and a niece of the late Governor Alexander H. Stephens, is visiting Mrs. Clarence Stephens, 185 Courtland avenue.

⁂

Yesterday evening, at 196 South Pryor street, Mr. Wesley McAfee and Miss Ella Lester were married. There were quite a number of friends and relatives in attendance. Miss Lester is an accomplished young lady of Americus, and Mr. McAfee is a prominent contractor, well known in Georgia and Alabama. They will make their home in Birmingham.

⁂

Last evening at the residence of Rev. Father McCarthy, Miss Lizzie C. Lynch was united in marriage to Dr. Gustavus Biggers. The bride is the accomplished daughter of the late Mr. Pat Lynch, who was a well known and one of Atlanta's best citizens. The groom is a promising young physician, the son of Dr. S. T. Biggers, the second oldest physician of Atlanta.

⁂

Mr. C. W. Glover has invited a number of friends to spend Friday at the marble works near Marietta. The party will leave early in the morning, and have an all day picnic in the beautiful autumn woods. Mrs. S. D. Harwood and Mrs Joseph Thompson will be the chaperones.

⁂

The Atlanta Camera club held its regular monthly meeting on Monday night, the 14th, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, F J. Paxon; vice-president, C. H. Behre; treasurer, Dr. F. O. Stockton; secretary, John Sharp; corresponding secretary, Miss M. E. Lindley; executive committee, Orion Frazee. C. A. Lawe, George Crafts, W. T. Downing and Miss L. Schumann.

⁂

Miss Irene Burbridge, one of Atlanta's most accomplished society ladies, was united in marriage Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock to Mr. Dalton Riseley, of Davenport, Iowa, the Rev. Father Keily officiating. The ceremony which joined the two young happy lives together was impressive and beautiful, but only a few immediate friends of the bride were present. The elegant parlors were handsomely draped with hot house flowers, and the bride never looked more lovely than when in their midst—the most beautiful flower of all.

After the ceremony those present enjoyed a delightful lunch, and then Mr. and Mrs. Riseley were driven to the union depot, accompanied by members of the family.

They left at six o'clock for Davenport, Iowa, the home of the groom.

The bride is a daughter of Hon. J. O. Burbridge, who until recently was one of the most prominent citizens of Jacksonville, Fla. He was several times mayor of that city, and was prominent in state politics. Since moving to Atlanta Miss Burbridge has made many friends and has been, as she was in Jacksonville, a great society favorite. She wore a beautiful traveling suit of grey, and as the carriage drove away the old shoe followed it.

Mr. Riseley is a young man of fine business qualifications, and stands high at his home. He is now manager of the Standard Oil company at Davenport.

⁂

Miss Ada Belle Furgerson, of Flake, Ga., was married yesterday (Tuesday) evening to Mr. J. Parry Laird, of Decatur. The ceremony being performed at the Presbyterian church in Decatur at 8:30 o'clock, p. m.

The wedding was simple and beautiful and was witnessed by a large number of friends who filled the church long before the time appointed for the ceremony. The bridal party on their arrival met in the vestibule of the church and then divided, the bride and her maid of honor, Miss Lizzie Ansley, followed by Messrs. W. J. Houston, Jr., and A. H. Steward marched down the left aisle. The groom and his best man, Mr. Ed. Ansley, followed by Messrs. Thomas Stokes and Walter Flake, marched down the right aisle and met the bride and her party at the altar, and there the ceremony was performed by Rev. F. H. Gaines, the pastor of the church, in beautiful and impressive words.

A more beautiful and modest bride never stood before the altar to plight her troth, and the groom, Mr. J. Parry Laird, deserves the prize he has won. He is one of Decatur's most solid young business men, who has won esteem and confidence from all who know him in the commercial world, while his personal friends and admirers are legion. The happy young couple left on the evening train for Richmond, Va. From there they will go to other points in Virginia on a visit to relatives of the groom, and before their return to Decatur will visit Washington, D. C., and other northern cities.

⁂

Mrs. Edward McCandless, Mr. Walter Cooper and Sir. Alex Hall left for Washington, Ga., Monday to attend the wedding of Dr. John Hill and Miss [illegible] Pope, which occurred last evening at the Baptist church in that place. This union was a very important social event in Washington, and one which is of interest to the many friends of the bride and groom through Georgia. Dr. John Hill is a brother of Mrs. Edward McCandless, and in Washington, where he has lived only a few years, he has risen to the front rank in his profession.

Socially he is very much liked and admired, and he has many friends and relatives in Atlanta, who wish him every happiness.

Miss Mary Lou Pope is a daughter of Mr. William Pope, one of the most distinguished and popular gentlemen of Washington. She is a worthy representative of a father and mother whose family have been for generations, distinguished for their refinement, talent and splendid physical beauty. She is handsome, cultivated and charming, and the man who won her for his own last evening, has every reason to feel himself fortunate.

The wedding was a large one and the happy pair leave this morning for a tour north.

⁂

Last Monday evening a most charming musicale was given at the home of Mrs. Howell Jackson on Peachtree street. Delightful refreshments were served during the entertainment, and the many celebrated musicians present gave the following programme:

Piano Solos.....{a. Chasseresse—Sternberg. {b. Menuet—Paderewski.
Miss Marie Thomas.
Vocal Solo—"Thee I Think of, Marguerite."—Meyer Helmund.—Mrs. Edwin Kendrick.
Piano Solo.....{a. 2d Mazurka—Godard. {b. Cradle Song—Barili. {c. Novelette—Schumann.
Miss Carrie Matthews.
Vocal Solo {a. "Excuse."..... {b. St. John's Eve.} Meyer-Helmund.
Mrs. Howell Jackson.
Piano Duet—Hungarian Dances.....Brahms.
Mrs. Arthur Richards and Miss Marie Thomas.

⁂

Among the additions to the art department at the exposition is a marble bas relief, after Thwewaldson, the subject "Cupid and Anacreon." This exquisite piece of art was sent by Mr. T. M. Brady superintendent of the American Marble works at Marietta and the bas relief is valued at $1,500.

Miss Kate Huger, one of the most celebrated young southern artists, will soon send several tapestries to the exposition. Miss Huger, after several years' study in Paris, went to New York, where she rapidly made a name by her talent and hard work. Her pictures are all characterized by originality, finish and delicacy, and in water colors she has done some exquisite work.

⁂

Misses Mattie and Lerie Tharpe, of Perry, Ga., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Howell Erwin on Jackson street.

⁂

Mrs. Archibald Brantley, of Blackshear, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Foraker, on Peachtree street.

⁂

OPELIKA, Ala., October 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Sam C. Mitchell and Miss Josie Varner was married here today at 1 p.m., at the residence of the bride's father, Colonel K. M. Varner. The happy couple left on th 2:40 train for Atlanta, where they will spend a week taking in the exposition.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Reply to Ex-Governor Bullock.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Governor Bullock was so kind and prompt as to say his part in the lease was not delayed, please assure him that your correspondent did not accuse him of delay. I simply said it was a "delayed concern" like the present one.

The fault to be found with Governor Bullock is the haste in which he made a disposition of the state's property after it reached his hands. He is right when he said there was no delay. Can he say there was no haste, when all the lessees are in doubt as to whether the thing was born on Saturday night at midnight or on the morning of Sunday?

Like many other hybrids, its nativity was much mixed as to time and quality. The effort to hide the hour and the way of its birth seemed to prevail. Eh! Hon. B. H. Hill was an extremely frank but cautious man in his statements, and he says the ex-governor desired to "soak" the lease until he could be better pleased in a lease company—and Governor Bullock tells us he has forgotten that speech. It is proper to refresh his memory a little further and tell him where he can read the full text of the discourse. On page 118, of the report made by Judge Wm. Reese, chairman, you will find the beginning of Hon. B. H. Hill's lease testimony. Richer reading has rarely fallen under my vision. I would not consent to exclude the ex-governor from my enjoyment of the subject for any reasonable sum. He says Blodgett had a bill before the legislature for $500,000 to put the State road in order, and that bill was intended to help the sale of the road.

[N. B.—Some think there is a movement now on foot to help the sale of the road. Blodgett could tell if he was here].

Hill testified he "was exceedingly averse to allowing Bullock to lease the road if it could be avoided. Heard nothing more of the measure until I saw Governor Bullock had advertised for bids. On the 20th I heard of the arrival of Senator Cameron and General Delano—and I was invited to their room. * * I sought an interview with Governor Bullock, the first time I had ever spoken to him. I told him that rumor was abroad that Chief Justice Brown was to have an interest. I said if it were true I'd fight it to the last in every form possible. For the first time I discovered there was no good feeling between Governor Brown and Governor Bullock. On Saturday, 24th, some one told me Governor Bullock was not going to lease the road to anybody. I went to see him. He said he didn't want to lease to anybody; he wanted it to "soak!" He said Governor Brown told him, having advertised he was obliged to lease the road, and he asked me if he was obliged to do it. On Saturday night the parties came to terms. I did not intend any state official should have an interest in the lease, and I required Governor Brown should put down on paper the name of every man who should have an interest in it." Will Ex-Governor Bullock tell us if he remembers any of this testimony? Who snatched the wig and ermine from our Uncle Joseph? Did the chief justice's resignation lie in your hands, or in Mr. Hill's ex-Governor? Pinch your memory and wake it up! Now you are here and ready to talk; there's a lot we are anxious to know!

ONE WHO READ REPORTS.

A Card—To the Public.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: As you published a notice of my arrest in Atlanta by the sheriff of Franklin, and that I had been carried off by the sheriff charged with a "felonious assault upon the daughter of a farmer," I ask, in justice to myself, that you publish this card, for whether "news to the public" or not, your publication was calculated to damage me, and my character is more to me and my family than all else.

The facts in the case are these: In the discharge of my duty as deputy marshal for the northern district of Georgia, I had arrested, first, a brother of Miss Smith while operating an illicit distillery concealed, as far as practicable, in a deep ditch at the head of a fishpond on the premises of his father, T. W. Smith. Afterwards I arrested T. W. Smith for carrying on another illicit distillery in his garden, connected with the chimney of his dwelling house, and again found on a branch near the residence of T. W. Smith where another illicit distillery had been operated. On another occasion I went to the house of T. W. Smith, father of the Miss Smith, to serve him with a subpœna. I was never at his house or on the premises except as above stated, and never even saw the women, or any one of the women of his household, except when I served the subpœna. I then saw two women in his house, only bowed respectfully to them, served the subpœna and left. I had no other acquaintance with Miss Smith; never spoke to her, nor did I know her by sight or that I ever saw her, unless she was one of the women in T. W. Smith's house. I prosecuted, as was my duty, both the Smiths—that is, furnished all the evidence to the district attorney to convict. The Smiths lost in the operation and are mad, and moreover, I imagine, would like to have me out of their way, for they are chronic cases, and know that if I can they will be detected if I remain in office. So much for "Farmer Smith" and his son—cite whisky "farmers."

On Sunday last McConnell, sheriff of Franklin county, came to Atlanta at noon, as I am informed. Monday morning at daylight a policeman came to my house for me and said the chief wanted me. I asked for what offense. I knew I had committed no offense against any law, state or federal, and went willingly. At the stationhouse no one could or would tell me why I was held. Ten minutes before leaving time on Air-Line, McConnell appeared with the warrant, sworn out by T. W. Smith, father, charging me with rape on 15th June, 1889, on his daughter. McConnell searched me, found no weapons, and then refused to let me go and see my wife, or get necessary money to defray expenses, or to get my breakfast, or to see Captain Nelms, under whom I am serving—although the train was thirty minutes late and plenty of time—but they thought it right to notify the public through the papers and mortify my wife.

Arriving at Carnesville, I was ready for trial, without friends or money, except $6 which I had in my pocket. The attorney for the prosecution continued the case until next day, to get his evidence, to which I did not object, knowing the charge to be absolutely knowingly and wilfully false and unfounded.

On Tuesday when the case for rape was called the attorney for the prosecution dismissed the warrant and arrested me on a second warrant for bastardy. On the trial of the bastardy warrant I was discharged, as in the language of the court "there was not even probable cause of my guilt," although the miserable, deluded creature tried to testify as she doubtless had been instructed by other parties more corrupt and debased than herself.

From my heart I pity the girl who has been reared in such a home, with such associations and surroundings. If she has been unfortunate that is bad enough without being further degraded by perjury. She has her father to thank or curse.

If it was thought by Mr. McConnell, sheriff, that by his treatment he would hurry me to trial without friends, and aid an element some officers court for votes, he was mistaken, for upon the hearing of the testimony it was so absurdly false, that I had the sympathies and friendship of all the best people in the community, for which I am profoundly grateful

W. N. MCDONALD.

The Unconstitutional Act—A Card From Mr. Ellis.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your report of the supreme court decision in the mandamus case of myself and Mr. H. C. Glenn against the county and the comments thereon your reporter does us injustice. This, I am sure, was unintentional on his part.

The fees of a solicitor are fixed by law. Every item in the cost bill of Mr. Glenn and myself is in the exact sum named in the code.

These bills were examined, approved and ordered paid by the presiding judge at the time the service was rendered. The only reason they were not paid was because there was not money enough on hand to pay them.

The unpaid balances are just as honestly earned and fully due as those parts of the accounts paid.

On the merits of those claims, after a full hearing before two committees of the legislature, composed of able and impartial members of the house and senate, there was not a dissenting vote.

These insolvent costs are due us for convicting vagabonds and thieves, who, being unable to pay, went to the chaingang and worked for this county, and Fulton county has truthfully boasted that it has received at least a quarter of a million dollars benefit from the labor of convicts, furnished almost entirely from the city court of Atlanta. For the service rendered in prosecutions, which resulted not only to the peace and good order of the county, but to its material prosperity, we thought, and still think, we ought to be paid at least a part of those bills which the law prescribed as the value of our services.

It has been a common thing in Georgia to pay insolvent costs to solicitors. By the act of 187— insolvent costs were paid to Hon. E. P. Howell, former solicitor. By act of 1874 provision was made to pay the insolvent costs due to Hon. J. T. Glenn, solicitor-general. In 1872 an act was passed to pay the insolvent costs due the solicitor-general of the Macon circuit, and I am informed that the insolvent costs due Hon. T. J. Simmons, once solicitor-general, and now supreme court judge, were paid out of the county treasury. This information is given me by an ex-county commissioner of Bibb county and I have not time to look up the act authorizing it. In 1881 a settlement of the insolvent costs of Hon. Howard Van Epps, former solicitor and now judge of the city court, was authorized. The statute books abound in such instances and the money was paid out of the county treasuries, and, of course, the people were taxed to pay it.

I think these costs were properly earned by the distinguished gentlemen named and that they were properly paid, and I only refer to them to show that the payment of insolvent costs is no new thing and we had many precedents worthy of emulation. The facts herein presented were known to our vigilant and able representatives and with the knowledge that other gentlemen had been paid, and being convinced of the justice of our claims, they favored a reasonable adjustment of them.

When the bill in question was up before the legislature the county attacked it as unconstitutional, but it passed the scrutiny of able lawyers and was approved by the governor. We had also the opinion of other able counsel to the same effect. Among them Colonel N. J. Hammond, the best lawyer of the Atlanta bar. Marshall J. Clarke, our pure, able, and fearless judge, decided the act constitutional, and with such backing we thought our claim not only just but legal, and we followed it to the supreme court with great confidence.

The supreme court say the act is unconsitutional and now we know it is, but this is the first time we have knowu it or suspected it, else we should never have sought the passage of such a law. When Alexander the Great cut the "Gordian Knot" the fellow that saw the operation knew that the harness of Gordius was parted.

When Columbus made the egg stand on end the fellow who saw it knew it was standing. We see it decided that the act in question is unconstitutional, and now we know it.

For myself, I desire to say that I helped to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. When I was solicitor Mayor English informed me that he intended to break up gaming in Atlanta if the courts would stand up to him; that one effect he knew would be to ruin my office, and that result he regretted. He knew that the fines and forfeitures were nearly all raised from gambling cases. I told him to go ahead, and I would help him with all my might, if I never made another dollar out of my office. Gambling was broken up by my help, and there were no fines to pay my costs for convict-ino thieves and vagabonds to work for the county, and hence my claims for insolvent costs, which would otherwise have been paid. Respectfully,

W. D. ELLIS.

Some Interesting Facts.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: (1) What is the per capita revenue and indebtedness of the United States? (2) Are savings banks increasing in number?

SEVERAL READERS.

According to Bradstreet's, it appears that the revenue of the government amounted in 1888 to $6.32 per capita of population. The expenditures of th government, not including payment of the national debt, amounted to $4.47 per capita. The nationa debt per capita amounted to $17.71, and the interest thereon to 65 cents. The duties collected on imports amounted to $3.47 per capita, and the internal revenue amounted to $2.07 per capita. The average ad valorem rates of duty on all imports in 1888 amounted to thirty per cent, and the average ad valorem rates on all dutiable imports amounted to 45.63 per cent. The per capita estimates above given are based upon an estimate of a population of 60,018,000, made by the late actuary of the treasury department. This estimate is, in all probability, too low. An increase of the figure for population would, of course, require a slight reduction in the per capita estimates. The statistics regarding savings banks over a period of five years shows a steady growth in the number of deposits and in the aggregate amount of deposits, with but a sligh change in the average amount due each depositor. For example, in 1887-88 the aggregate deposits amounted to $1,364,196,550, the number of depositors amounted to 3,888,291, and the average amount due each depositor was $355.41, as compared with aggregate deposits of $1,073,294,955, depositors numbering 3,015,955, and an average deposit of $355.96 in 1883-84.]

Electrical Execution.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: We read of persons being instantly killed by electric shocks. Are they really killed, or do they fully recover? If they do not, why will not a similar shock kill a man under sentence of death? W.

A man who is killed by an electric shock is generally dead, and Judge Day, of New York, has just decided that as a means of death it is not unnecessarily cruel, and hence may be used in execution.

A Reply to Dr. Nunnally.

ATHENS, Ga., October 14.—Editors Constitution: Dr. Nunnally, in his reply to Hon. N. J. Hammond, stated that: "Certificates of class standing are mu ually recognized, and students, honorably changing institutions, hold their places without discount or question." The doctor has been misinformed. The University of Georgia has not received and does not now receive students upon certificates from any institution, except from the branch colleges, where a course prescribed by the university has been pursued.

A graduate of Mercer registered in the university of Georgia in 1876 and spent one year studying with our senior class and graduated with degree of Master of Arts.

In 1879 two students who had completed the junior class course in Mercer university registered as seniors. They were examined in the conic section, geometrically treated, as in Loomis Geometry, which they said was the mathematics taught in the junior class at Mercer. They had not studied analytical geometry and calculus at all. Our juniors had spent the entire year on both. Under the circumstances they were permitted to study with senior class, with the assurance that if they maintained a satisfactory stand they would be permitted to graduate, but could not compete for honors unless they stood satisfactory examinations in all the studies of the junior class in which they were deficient. I send you similar statements from Professors Charbonnier and White. There may have been changes in the requirements of Mercer since the dates mentioned above, but there need be no controversy. Any intelligent person can satisfy himself by comparing the catalogues of each institution for the years 1888-'89 as to which has the higher standard,

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD,
Professor Mathematics University of Georgia, now Emeritus Professor Mathematics.

From Professor Charbonnier.

ATHENS, Ga., October 8th, 1889.—Professor William Rutheriord: Dear Professor: In response to your inquiry, I would state that, some years ago, several students who had finished the junior year in Mercer were permitted to enter the senior class in this university. They were found deficient in my department, and could not stand the examinations such as were given to the junior class. The circumstances were exceptional, and they were allowed their diplomas upon condition of faithful work in the senior year. But they could not compete for the honor of the class, which necessitated an examination on our whole course, for which they were not competent. Very respectfully,

L. H. CHARBONNIER,
Professor Physics.

Professor White Testifies.

Professor William Rutherford, University—My Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I remember two or three occasions when young men from Mercer college, Macon, applied for admission to the senior class of the university. On examination they were found to be entirely unprepared to enter the senior class in my department, having studied no chemistry at all. When permitted to go on with this class—as they were, in deference to the consent of the faculty in other departments—my records show that these young men were required in addition to enter regularly the junior class in chemistry. I may add that this doubling of the work in one year was always contrary to my judgment and my advice. Of course these students were entirely unable to compete with others, either for honors or standing. Respectfully yours,

H. C. WHITE.

Capitals of the New States.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please inform me what are the capitals of North and South Dakota, Washington and Montana. A. H.

North Dakota, Bismarck; South Dakota, Pierre; Washington, Olympia; Montana, Helena.

Census Enumerators.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: To whom should I apply to obtain the appointment of census enumerator? E. B.

To the county superintendent when he shall have been appointed. Until then write to the census commissioner at Washington.

The Pan-American Congress.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Why is the congress of American nations now in session called the Pan-American congress? CURIOSO.

The Greek word "pan" means "all," hence the use of the term.

The Australian System of Voting.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you kindly explain to a "constant reader" what is meant by the Australian system of voting as applied to the recent elections in Montana. J. A. H.

The Australian system is a secret ballot system. The voter goes into a booth alone, takes a ticket printed by the state on which are the names of all the candidates, puts a mark opposite the names of the men for whom he wishes to vote and then deposits his ballot, which is duly marked by the election officers. No persons are allowed within a certain distance of the booth, and only one person enters it at a time.

Meeting of the State Boad of Pharmacy

The state board of pharmacy met in one of the committee rooms of the new capitol today. Messrs. Theodore Schumann, chairman, H. K. Slack, Jr., secretary, J. W. Goodwyn, S. C. Durlan, and George D. Case, the full board, were present.

Twelve applicants presented themselves for examination for druggists and pharmacists' license. The applicants were given a thorough written examination in chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica and an oral examination in general pharmaceutical knowledge.

The board, after working until a late hour last night, adjourned to meet again in Macon April 15th, 1890.

Most of the members will remain over today to see the sham battle and the exposition.

H. R. SLACK, JR., Secretary.

Bradycrotine for headache is now the universal remedy. Bradycrotine M'fg. Co., Macon, Ga.

If you try a sample bottle of Shepard's B. B. Cologne you will certainly buy a large bottle after you have tested its merits. It is an article that you never tire of.

Don't be Deceived,

especially when your health may be at stake. If any one offers you Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and it does not have "Johann Hoff's" signature on the neck of the bottle, do not take it under any circumstances.

Don't forget that the ladies of the Central Presbyterian church are serving the best oysters in the city for 25c, at their cafe, 17 North Pryor. Call and give them a trial.

$12,000 for 12 Acres Near Piano Factory,

Decatur street and Elsas, May & Co's. factory. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

An Official Message from New Orleans

States that Ticket No. 8,174 drew the First Capital Prize of $300,000 in the 232d Grand Drawing of Sept. 10th, 1889, in the Louisiana State Lottery. It was sold in fractional parts of twentieths at $1.00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One went to the City National Bank, Col.; one to First National Bank, Denver, Col.: one to Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.; one to C. Gould, Steelton, Pa.; one to P. A. Deckler, 631 Ninth Ave., New York City; one to City National Bank, Dallas, Texas; one to National Exchange Bank, Dallas, Texas; one to J. L. Ponciare and Philip Lacoste, Bay Grostete, La.; one paid Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana, for a party in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; one to National City Bank, Marshall, Mich.; etc., etc. Ticket No. 39,526 drew the Second Capital Prize of $100,000, also sold in fractional twentieths at $1.00 each; two went to two Correspondents through Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to G. W. Austin, 27 Law Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.; one to D. W. Gibbins, Cleveland, Ohio; one to Dr. A. W. Tancil, Washington, D. C.; one to Messrs. J. F. Gossett & Co., So. Carrollton, Ky.; one to A. B. Warmkessel, 141 N. Seventh St., Allentown, Pa.; one to Messrs. Dyer & Moore, Richmond, Texas; one to John H. Havey, Boston, Mass.; one to James H. Lawtin, Boston, Mass.; one to Chicopee National Bank, Springfield, Mass.; one to Will Mutschler, Collinsville, Ill., etc. Ticket No. 69,159 drew the Third Capital Prize of $50,000, also sold in fractional parts; one to F. Falkerhahn, 79 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, California; one to W. A. Nelson, 601 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.; one to Fred. Lindall, Tama, Iowa; one to A. F. Robinson, York, Neb.; one to Paul H. Koechert, Davenport, Iowa; one to C. A. Buckingham, U. S. Express, Chattanooga, Tenn.; one to E. E. Caldwell, Indianapolis, Ind.; one to J. H. Marshall, Cleveland, Ohio; one to Farmers' & Merchants National bank, Baltimore, Md.; one to Chas. L. Haffner, Bothlehem, Pa.; one to Henry Schimmel, Los Angeles, Cal'; one to John O'Brien, Fall River, Mass.: one to James Dohertv. 211 West 46th St., New York City; one to Sophia Otwell, Stamps, Ark.; one to Miss Ellen McGowen, Newport, R. I. The next drawing will occur November 12th, of which all information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Oorleans, La., on application.

Hello, Donald, hold on there, I want to step in here and ges a cigarette. All right John, make no mistake now; get the Climax. It is the best smoke in the world. Ten in a package for 10 cents. Only apenny a smoke.

$2,800 for Property Rentiug at $30

monthly. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Through Sleeper to Charleston.

Commencing Sunday, October 6th, 1889, the Georgia railroad will operate a new sleeping car line to Charleston, via Augusta and Yemassee, on train No. 28, leaving Atlanta 2.45 p. m., arriving at Augusta 8:15 p. m., arrive at Charleston 6:30 a. m. Returning sleeper leaves Charleston 10:30 p. m., arriving at Atlanta 1 p. m. E. R. DORSEY, G. P. A.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A. oct6 d tf

German Lutheran church fair, Centennial hall, open every night. Dancing from 10 to 12.

DUFFY'S DAY.

Who Will Get It?

Next Thursday, October 22d, will be the grandest day that Atlanta housekeepers have ever seen if they will only go out to Piedmont park and witness the grand display of home made bread, made from Duffy's Superlative flour. This will be the grandest display of home made bread ever seen in Georgia, and every housekeeper ought to see it. There will be over five hundred loaves of home made bread displayed.

My lady customers are taking a great interest in the matter, not that they may get the prize, but to see who can make the best loaf of bread. I have just received a car load of spring wheat flour for this special occasion, and I would advise every lady to buy a bag of this flour, as it makes better home made bread than the fall wheat flour. It will mix better, lay closer, raise higher and look nicer when baked. When you order your flour this week you must ask for your number, which will be placed in an envelop and put on your bread, as names will not be allowed. This is done in order that there may be no favorites with the judges, as I want no one but the lady making the best loaf of bread to get the $25 prize.

I have no favorites myself and don't want any but the deserving party to get the prize. I have taken such an interest in this matter that I will close my store on the 22d of October at twelve o'clock, until five o'clock in the afternoon, in order that we all may go out and see the award given to the right party.

Bread will be displayed in the main building and judges will decide the same day.

When you enter main building you will see my space, and ladies will be there to receive the bread and place it in position. J. J. DUFFY,
d tf 75 Peachtree street.

For a safe and delightful ride to the Exposition take the Peachtree street car line, cars starting every seven minutes from the artesian well and landing you at the main entrance, very near the grand stand.

German Lutheran church fair, Centennial hall, open every night. Dancing from 10 to 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Apropos of the Atlanta Exposition!"

WE ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THE

"THE GREAT OSIRIS"

Which is Creating Such a Big Excitement in New York City at the Present Time,



Will Positively Visit Atlanta in a Very Few Days.

WAIT, WATCH AND WONDER

"RABBIT FOOT" "THREE KINGS"

—IF YOU ARE A SMOKER—

What Do You Smoke?

That is a pertinent question, and one thoul be carefully considered. If you smoke cigarettes throw them away and smoke only uch cigars as

THE "RABBIT" AND "THREE KINGS."

They are standard the United States over. They have merit. It has put them in the lead of all other cigars and will keep them ther

THE "RABBIT FOOT" AND "THREE KINGS.

Are famous and are considered by connoiseur to be the Cigars of the day. They are manufac tured by the great manufacturing concern of

LICHENSTEIN BROS & CO.,

of New York, which fact guarantees them at once to be a number one cigar. The manufacture of these cigars by the

CELEBRATED FACTORY 1307

3D DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

is in itself to give them a first-class sale. Who handles them down in this territory, did you ask? Why, bless your sweet life, don't you know? If there is anything good in the tobacco or cigar line, don't you know that

HARRALSON BROS. & CO.

are going to have a hand in placing them. Harralson Bros. & Co. are the great tobacco and cigar dealers of the south Atlantic states. They are sole agents for

"Thee Kings" and "Rabbit Foot" Cigars

the South.

Do you smoke them? If not, try one today. Do you sell them? If not, send your order to

HARRALSON BROS. & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

and get something you can sell and have an easy conscience over when you lay down at night.

The Rabbit Foot" and "Three Kings"

WIL L SUIT YOU.

FENCE OR STOCK LAW.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, September 26, 1889.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this office, by as many as fifteen free-holders, and more, of the 722d district, G. M., known as Buckhead district, in said county, for the benefit of the provisions of sections 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453 and 1454 of the code of Georgia, known as the "Stock Law" in said district, and that after this notice has been published for twenty days an election will be ordered in said district, in which the question of "Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days' notice of said election will be given.
sep 27—30 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious tasto and zest to

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON, OCT. 30th, 1889, for building a brick school house at Brunswick, Ga.

Drawings and specifications can be seen at offices of A. S. Eichberg, Savannah, Ga., A. S. Eichberg, Brunswick, Ga., and W. T. Downing, 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bids may be for part or for entire work and are to be addressed to Chairman of Building Committee, Board of Education, Brunswick.

The committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids.

D. GLAUBER, Chairman.
M. J. COLSON,
E. A. NELSON.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the south west.

The following schedule in effect Sept. 1, 1889:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 56 daily except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta	1 25 pm	11 30 pm	3 35 pm
Arrive Newnan	2 53 pm	1 27 am	5 20 pm
" LaGrange	4 01 pm	2 39 am	6 34 pm
" West Poit	4 34 pm	3 12 a m	7 05 pm
" Opelika	5 14 pm	4 55 a m	
Arrive Columbus	6 25 pm	10 15 a m	
Arrive Montgomery	7 20 pm	7 15 a m	
Arrive Pensacola	1 25 am	2 10 p m	
Arrive Mobile	2 10 a m	1 55 p m	
Arrive New Orleans	7 00 a m	7 20 p m	
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 20 a m	9 00 a m	
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT			
Leave Montgomery	7 40 p m	7 35 a m	
Arrive Selma	9 20 p m	9 15 a m	

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 57 daily Except Sunday.
Leave New Orleans	7 00 a m	3 05 p m	
" Mobile	12 05 p m	7 37 p m	
" Pensacola	10 10 p m	11 45 a m	
Arrive Montgomery	6 10 p m	12 52 a m	
Leave			
" Selma	9 20 a m	4 45 p m	
" Montgomery	11 20 a m	1 19 a m	
" Columbus	12 45 p m		
" Opelika	1 52 p m	3 08 a m	
" West Point	2 39 p m	3 49 a m	6 40 a m
" LaGrange	3 08 p m	4 16 a m	6 31 a m
" Newnan	4 13 p m	5 20 a m	7 40 a m
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 p m	6 50 a m	9 15 a m

Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Palace Buffet cars between Atlanta and New York, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Atlanta and Selma. Trains 53 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.
sun—dly

SENATOR BROWN'S VIEWS.

AS HE GAVE THEM TO A JOINT COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

He Discusses at Length Points of Interest Appertaining to the State Road Lease and the Betterments Question.

Senator Brown was the central figure in an interesting picture in the senate chamber yesterday. He appeared before the committee appointed to receive from the State road lessees their propositions, if they have any, for the settlement of the differences between the road and the state.

Governor Brown read his statement, which was:

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., October 15, 1889.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Joint Committee: On the 27th day of December, 1870, the governor of Georgia, under the authority of an act of the legislature, leased the Western and Atlantic railroad, with all its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the full term of twenty years from that date, to a company known as the Western and Atlantic railroad company, whose interests as president of the company I desire to protect, and other agents and attorneys of the company and of those interested in it are here to aid in its protection.

Under the contract the lessees are bound to pay into the treasury of the state of Georgia for the use of the state monthly at the end of each month, a rental of $25,000.00 during the continuance of the lease; also to return said road and its appurtenances at the expiration, termination or forfeiture of the lease in as good condition as it was when received by said company from the said state under this lease.

The act under which the lease was made makes it a cause of forfeiture if the company fails to pay the rental within twenty days after the end of each month, and in these two items rest the obligations of the lease so far as the lessees are concerned. In other words, under the contract the $25,000.00 for rental per month must in every case be paid into the treasury within twenty days after the expiration of the month, and this has been done in every case without exception. The lease act in that case declared in substance that the minimum rental should "be $25,000 00 per month. The company who are now the lessees, believing that that was a full and fair price to pay for the use of the road, took it in its then condition for twenty years at and has paid the $25,000 per month rental.

Another company made a bid in which the law was not complied with, and no such surety as was required by the act of the legislature was offered. The Central railroad being the surety named on their bond declined to assume the responsibility for that company, and by its authorized agents declared that the company had no right to use its name in connection with the suretyship.

But on account of the larger amount bid by the rival company without complying with the law, and for other reasons not necessary here to mention a strong opposition sprang up to the lease after it had been granted by the governor to the present company. That opposition ended in an investigation of the lease by the general assembly of this state, and after a thorough and careful examination of the whole question the general assembly passed a resolution confirming the lease.

So that it was made by authority of an act passed by a republican general assembly and signed by a republican governor, and afterwards endorsed and confirmed by a democratic general assembly and a democratic governor.

Have the terms of that lease been faithfully complied with by the lessees? Nearly nineteen years have expired, and the company has paid into the treasury of the state as rental over five million and a half dollars in cash. Every requirement which the contract authorized the state to make upon the lessees has been promptly met and honestly and fairly complied with. I believe that no one alleges that the lessees have been direlict in their duty, or that they have failed to comply thus far honestly with their contract with the state. They have paid the rental promptly and have kept the road in a splendid condition.

What is the obligation they assumed on their part when the lease contract was executed?

They obligated themselves to pay into the treasury of the state of Georgia for the use of the state monthly and at the end of each month a rental of $25,000 during the continuance of this lease. This is the first obligation. Nobody denies that this has been fairly and fully complied with so far as the lease has run. But there follows another obligation, and there seems to be some dispute as to what is the obligation of the lessees in that particular.

The act of the legislature and the contract add: "Also to return the road and its appurtenances at the expiration, termination or forfeiture of this lease in as good condition as it was in when received by said company from said state under this lease."

Mark the language: "In as good condition as it was in when received by said company from said state."

The word "condition" is the pivotal word, if I may use the expression, upon which the obligation of the company and of the state rest under the contract. The company binds itself to return the road how? Greatly improved or in line with railroad improvements known at the termination of the lease? No, nothing of it. It binds itself merely to return the road "in as good condition as it was in when received, etc."

Not in a worse condition, for that would not be a compliance with the contract on the part of the company, for the company has agreed to return it in as good condition as they received it. Not in a better condition, for this would not be in accordance with the obligations of the state, for the state has bound itself solemnly by contract to receive it if tendered in as good condition as it was when received, etc. If the company returns the road and its appurtenances in a worse condition than it was in when it was received it fails to comply with the contract on its part, and must make up the difference between the road in its worse condition and what it would be if it were in as good condition as when received.

If the demand of the state is to receive the road back in a better condition than it was in when received by the lessees by such requirement the state violates the contract on its part, for the agreement between the lessees and the state, by which the lessees are bound to return it in as good condition as they received it necessarily carries with it the obligation on the part of the state to receive it when tendered back at the expiration of the lease in as good condition as when received. The state has no more right to receive the road back in a better condition than when it was received by the lessees than the company has to return it in a worse condition.

So that the word "condition" is the important word. The company is to return the road in as good condition as it was when it received it, and the state is to receive it from the company in as good condition as when it was received by the lessees, though in no better condition. It has no right to demand that it be in better condition, and it is as much a violation of the contract for the state to demand the return of the road in a better condition than when it was received as it would be for the lessees to offer to return it in a worse condition than it was in when it was received.

To aid in carrying out this lease contract the lease act required the governor of the state to appoint a commission of three railroad men of experience who should examine the road and its appurtenances and should make out in writing a schedule or inventory of same, carefully describing and setting forth the true condition of the road and its rolling stock, appurtenances and property of every character which shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state and filed in the executive office, and in case the road and its rolling stock and appurtenances were not returned at the expiration, termination or forfeiture of the lease in as good condition as when received, the company and their sureties on their bond should be liable to make good the difference to the state.

Thus you will see, gentlemen, that the legislature was careful to have the then condition of the road looked into and to provide the means of ascertaining at the end of the lease whether the lessees returned the road in as good condition as they found it.

A written schedule or inventory was made by the commissioners, returned to the secretary of state, recorded in his office and filed in the executive office where they can be consulted at any time, and the fact can be ascertained as to what was the then true condition of the Western and Atlantic railroad and its appurtenances. So that the state has been careful to preserve the evidence upon which it can readily be ascertained whether she on her part and the lessees on their part comply honestly and faithfully with the contfact entered into between them.

Under that contract the lessees must return the road in as good condition as they received it. We received a certain number of engines. We may not be able to return those identical engines, as many of those received from the state are so badly worn by this time that nothing is left of them except the frames, on each of which, however, much better new engines have been built. We have, say, twenty excellent engines more than we received from the state. It is our duty to return the same number we received from the state in exactly the same condition we received them, and if we cannot do that to approximate it as nearly as possible, and by arrangement we might sometimes return one good engine in the place of two or three that were worn out and condemned at the time we took the road; but if the state prefers it, we are ready on our part to comply literally with the contract, of which we shall not complain, and we will return to her at the end of the lease the same number of engines we received in the same condition that we received them, and the same number of cars we received in the same condition in which we received them.

Whatever surplus we may have over will belong to the Western and Atlantic Railroad company, and I presume that no lawyer who values his reputation will insist that the state has the right to take them from us without paying for them merely because we have used them on the track of the Western and Atlantic railroad during a portion of the lease.

So with other improvements made by the lessees. For instance, we have done most of the grading and laid the cross-ties and the iron on twenty-three or four miles of additional side-tracks which was put down by our company for its own convenience. The condition of the road when we received it as to side-tracks was worse by twenty-three miles say, than it is now. As we are to return it in the same condition in which we received it, what right has the state to claim that these additional side-tracks belong to her?

When we return the same sidetracks that the state had at the period of the lease, in the same condition they were at that time, we comply with our contract in letter and in spirit, and the state is bound to receive the road with the sidetracks existing in as good condition as they were at the time of the lease, or she repudiates the contract on her part.

Can the state afford to do this? Can the people of Georgia put themselves in the position before the civilized world where they violate the sacred obligations of a fair contract, which has been made and approved by all the sanctions mentioned in the commencement of these remarks?

But I am aware that it has been said by many persons who oppose the payment of our just claim, that the lessees have made a good deal of money out of the road, and that if the state owes them any more she ought not to pay them; that they have had enough.

While I admit that the lessees have made money out of the lease, I insist that they had the right to make it; that they made it honestly and fairly; that they made it by labor and toil and the use of capital and mental power; that they made it in strict accordance with their contract with the state, complying with it in every particular as far as the time has run, and ready to comply with it to the last moment both in letter and spirit.

The gentlemen composing the Western and Atlantic Railroad company, leaving out my humble self, was an extraordinary body of men: I do not presume that such another their equal in every particular could have been organized in the United States at the time the lease was obtained. We had some of the most distinguished railroad men north or south as members of the company.

Thomas A. Scott, who might be said to stand at the head of our company, stood equally well balanced at the head of the railroad fraternity in the United States of America. He had no superior; he had no peer. Mr. Scott represented the northern states.

John P. King, the old Nestor of railroad men in the south, had the advice of William M. Wadley whenever he desired it. William S. Holt, president of the Southwestern railroad company; Edmund W. Cole, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis system; Thomas Allen, president of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain system at the time; Andrew J. White, president of the Macon and Western railroad, all presenting an array of railroad ability and capacity not to be surpassed at that time anywhere in the union.

H. B. Plant, president of the Southern Express company, and William B. Dinsmore, president of the Adams Express company, were the two strongest business men in that line probably in the union.

Then in reference to business men who had a profession other than that of railroading, William T. Walters, of Baltimore, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, William B. Johnson and William S. Holt, of Macon, Ga., John T. Grant, Richard Peters and William C. Morrill, of Atlanta, each of these men stood pre-eminent in his profession either as a railroad man or general business man, to say nothing of a number of others whose names might be mentioned; but this was not all.

The company contained men of national distinction who were fully competent to fill with great credit to themselves and advantage to the country the first position in the government of the United States. I refer to Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamine H. Hill, of Georgia, who at the period of the lease and for some considerable time afterwards were both members of the company.

Now, gentlemen, read the schedule filed in the secretary of state's office giving in detail the condition of the Western and Atlantic railroad and its appurtenances, and then look at the array of talent, ability and character which I have mentioned as lessees, and tell me if it was to be expected that such a company of such distinguished ability would take the road in its then condition, give a bond for eight millions of dollars for the prompt payment of the rental and for its return in as good condition as when the company received it, and who would have given their talent, time and attention, and the use of their money whenever it was necessary to maintain the company and to run the road during the lease, and who at the end of the lease will have paid into the treasury of the state of Georgia for the use of the road for twenty years the sum of six million dollars. I say, was it to be supposed that such an array of splendid talents would step in and take an old, broken-down road of 138 miles, which had already been ruined by political maneuvering, put it in a splendid condition, and pay the state over six millions of rental for the use of it for twenty years without the prospect of making money and a large sum of money?

The men mentioned, if they had turned their attention to other pursuits, could doubtless have made a great deal more money than they have accumulated as profits under the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad. There are plenty of instances in New York and elsewhere of men, who, during that period, engaged in other pursuits and speculations, who have accumulated many millions of dollars to a single individual, and there were members of the lease company quite as competent to have conducted such business speculations with like results, and was it to be expected in such a case that they would give their talent, their energy and the use of their capital to the state of Georgia for nothing, and at the same time have a bond hanging over them for eight million dollars for the faithful compliance with the contract out of which they did not expect to make anything?

The true question is not what we have made, whether we have made millions, or whether we have not made a dollar. The real question is have we complied with the contract on our part as far as we have gone, and are we ready to comply with it and do we offer to comply with it in good faith tht, balance of the period of the lease?

I say we have complied with it literally and faithfully for nearly nineteen years of the lease, and that the offer we have made is a fair one as to our further compliance which we are ready at any time to carry into operation.

Our highest ambition has been to deal justly and fairly with all who patronized our line, to pay our rental promptly and at the end of the lease to comply strictly with the contract to turn the road over to the state in as good condition as we received it.

With this we shall be satisfied; with less we shall not be. With this the state and its representatives ought to be satisfied, and I trust they will be.

But we are asked what is our claim against the state of Georgia for the improvements made in the condition of the Western and Atlantic railroad during the period of the lease.

While we may not be permitted to go into the courts to set up our rights to the full extent of the improvements we have made, and may not be legally entitled to pay for all the betterments placed upon the road, we are certainly entitled in equity and in natural justice to be paid by the state of Georgia the difference between the condition of the road at the time it was turned over to the lessees and its condition at the time when turned back by the lessees to the state.

What is that difference? We estimate that it is more than one million dollars; but we are willing in the settlement of the claim to take less than that.

The last legislature of this state before the present one authorized and directed the governor to appoint three commissioners to look into and carefully examine the condition of the Western and Atlantic railroad with its rolling stock, appurtenances, etc. The lessees were not invited to take part in the appointment, nor were they so far as I know, in any way consulted by the executive in making the appointment. Three honorable, intelligent and trustworthy gentlemen were appointed by the governor, one of whom, Judge William M. Reese, had been our most formidable and our most active opponent in the contest at the early period before the legislature in reference to the lease.

This commission appointed by the governor without consulting us took up the whole question, and with a great deal of industry and research went to the bottom of it. They made up an official report which has been published by authority of the legislature, by which it appears that the road is improved in every department, and they have made an estimate of the value of such improvements in each department and of the amount that such improvements have increased the value of the property. By reference to the report, page 91, it will be seen that the total amount of betterments by the lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad is $750,889.74; in other words, the lessees, if they were to turn over the road tomorrow to the state with all its rolling stock and appurtenances would, according to their estimate, turn it over in a better condition by three-quarters of a million of dollars than it was when they received it, or, in other words, the state would get three-quarters of a million dollars more from the lessees than her contract entitles her to. It would be virtually taking from the pockets of the lessees that amount of their money and placing it in the treasury of the state of Georgia for the use of the people of the state.

We do not even admit that this is a correct estimate. As I have already said, we estimate the betterments at more than one million dollars. Take as an illustration—the commissioners appointed by the governor estimated the value of the engines which we received from the state and the value of the engines now upon the road, and they decided that the difference would be $156,100; that is, the engines we now have are worth that amount more than the engines we received. But I am informed that in making up this estimate three engines which were in the shops being repaired and which were soon afterwards turned out in splendid order, large and valuable, were by mistake entirely omitted in making up this estimate.

There are probably many other such omissions. So far as we could learn they were not generally omissions in favor of the lessees, but omissions in favor of the state. I have no question about the motives of the commissioners; they did exactly what they believed to be right; but we differ with them as to the amount of betterments by about a quarter of a million dollars.

Again, it is a fact er principle of law known I presume not only to the legal profession of the state, but to all the intelligent citizens of the state, that in the case of a lease or renting of property the lessor and not the lessee pays the taxes unless there is some special contract to the contrary. This rule is as nearly universal I suppose as one can be.

Some time after the lessees took charge of the road its taxes were assessed on that part of the road and its rolling stock which belonged in the state of Tennessee, and when we called upon the governor of Georgia to pay the taxes he declined to do so, mainly because there was no appropriation for that purpose. From year to year the amount of the taxes has been increased, and the state still refuses to pay. It could not be fairly insisted that the refusal was put upon the ground that the state was not liable.

In the lease act there is a provision that the company of lessees shall be subject to the same public burdens as the Georgia Railroad and Banking company and the Central Railroad and Banking company. Under a provision in the charter of each of those companies it was ruled by our supreme court and, I believe, by the supreme court of the United States that the companies could only be taxed one-half of one per cent on their net incomes; and when the question went before the supreme court of Georgia, it ruled that the Western and Atlantic railroad company, having a contract with the state to be subject to the same public burdens as the companies already mentioned, was liable to pay the state as a tax one-half of one per cent upon its net incomes; but no more. That being the solemn ruling of the supreme court of Georgia, there was no pretext for insisting that we were bound to pay one-half of one per cent upon our whole net income and then pay the whole tax assessed upon the portion of property lying in the state of Tennessee.

The tax continued to accumulate until the whole amount is now more than one hundred thousand dollars. There is an act of the legislature of Tennessee that authorizes a citizen to pay off the tax fi fas, take control of them and hold the control for six years. The state of Tennessee before the lease taxed the Western and Atlantic railroad by the name "Western and Atlantic railroad," and not "Western and Atlantic railroad company," and the authorities of Tennessee have kept up this distinction, and they assess the taxes each year against the Western and Atlantic railroad.

For the last five years we have placed money in the hands of a trustee who has paid off his fi fa's, taken control of them, and holds them against the Western and Atlantic railroad for the benefit of the Western and Atlantic railroad company. This was merely a precaution, as we could not doubt that the legislature and people of Georgia would pay the taxes which were honestly due from them and which the company was under nolegal obligation to pay.

Now as to our claim. I propose in behalf of the company that we receive from the state of Georgia $750,889.74, being without interest the amount of betterments on the improved condition of the property which the commission appointed by the governor of the state, without consulting the lessees, have found after a thorough investigation in favor of the lessees; in other words, they have found that we have improved the property to that amount for which we have received no compensation, and that the state is holding that amount of the money of the lessees in its treasury which it refuses to pay to its legal owners.

I also propose in behalf of the lessees that the company receive from the state the amount which has been paid by the company for taxes in the state of Tennessee. This I would consent to receive without interest, although some of the payments are of ten years standing.

If these two sums are paid by the state of Georgia to the treasurer of the Western and Atlantic railroad company for the benefit of the company, the company will undertake to deliver the road with its appurtenances in its present condition either to the state or the new company of lessees if one should be in existence on the 27th day of December, 1890, the day when our lease expires.

I trust that the committee will not think it unreasonable for the state to pay the amount found due by her own commission appointed to look into the condition of the road, or to pay the amount due for taxes under the laws of Tennessee.

Now as to the mode of payment. We would leave that entirely to the state. We would take payment out of the future rentals of the road in reasonable installments until the whole is paid, or we would take 4 per cent. bonds of the state due at such a time as the state may think proper to pay them, or we would receive the money in any other form.

I admit that the lessees could not enter the courts and set up a legal right to a portion of this amount claimed for improvements; but, as I understand it, the rule between states and nations is, as the courts are closed against those who have claims against the state, the state will see to it that justice is done, and in case of doubt will give the benefit of a reasonable doubt to the claimants.

We are willing to submit the question to arbitration, the arbitrators to be selected jointly by the state and the company; or, if the appointing power will not appoint any of our bitter enemies, we are willing that the state select all the arbitrators; or we are willing to leave the whole question to some of the most eminent citizens of Georgia; and let it be adjudicated by them; or to any intelligent court that the state will throw open to us with power to decide the case according to law, equity and natural justice.

While I have never claimed that we could enforce our just claims for betterments in the courts of law without the consent of the state that we litigate the question in her courts for all the betterments due us, we would have ample scope for the vindication of our rights in the power which the contract gives us to reduce the road and its rolling stock to the condition in which we received it before we deliver it back to the state. I would not be understood as admitting the proposition that we have no rights in the courts as against the state. For a part of our claims we have. For instance, if we should refuse to turn over to the state the cars or engines claimed by the state under the contract and lease, and the state should have to bring suit against us, then we would have the right to come in and be heard fully in our defense.

Again, in the amount due for taxes in Tennessee, our trustee would clearly have the right to proceed with a levy on the property of the state for the taxes paid by him for which he holds the tax fi-fas, and the courts of Tennessee would, I suppose, clearly have jurisdiction over any such case.

As it must be admitted, therefore, that we could get a status in the courts, either the federal courts or courts of Tennessee for a certain portion of our claim, why not constitute a proper tribunal and let us come into court and have the whole question adjudicated upon the principles of law, equity and natural justice?

The company desires no litigation with the state. It will have none if it is possible to avoid it without submitting to gross injustice. We desire to settle the whole controversy in the shortest manner in which it is possible to do it and do anything like justice between the parties. We do not want to be hung up in a long litigation, and we feel quite sure that the people of Georgia do not desire to be involved in long and heavy litigation and to pay heavy lawyer's fees. We desire, and we believe the people of Georgia desire, a fair, honest and speedy settlement of the whole question; hence the fair proposition we have made to the state; consequently, we have made the offer to the state that the whole question be submitted to arbitrators of the highest character, impartially selected by the respective parties; or if the state is afraid to trust its case before a board of arbitration selected in the usual manner, then we are content, with the simple understanding that our enemies are not to be put upon the board, nor the state to appoint every member of it, and we will submit the whole case to such a board as the legislature or the governor may appoint; or if the state is determined not to submit the question to arbitration, which would be the earliest mode of settlement, then we ask that the courts of the state be thrown open to us, and having made good tenants and kept the contract with the state faithfully on our part, we ask at least a felon's privilege of being heard in our own defense and in vindication of our own rights.

We are willing to submit the question to any intelligent tribunal of the state, with the simple understanding and instructions to the tribunal that it hear the case and decide it according to the rules of law, equity and natural justice

If the state will not permit our claim to be adjudicated in any one of the modes already suggested, or by any of the tribunals mentioned, then we propose to submit our case to the decision of any other tribunal that may be selected by the state.

We want a fair, honest and just adjudication of our rights. We do not want to be hung up in a long litigation with the state. We want to deal fairly and justly with the people of the state, and we want justice done us as lessees and nothing more.

Outside of the state's obligation to deal justly and honorably by us and by all other men, it is largely to the pecuniary interest of the state and the people of Georgia that a fair, honest and just settlement should be made. You are offering the road for rental for another period of twenty years or more. It is to the interest of the state that you should be able to inform the proposed new lessees what you propose to lease to them.

I believe the present lessees got about 571 cars from the state of all sorts, mostly in a very bad condition. They now have about 1,200. Do you propose to lease to the new lessees the 571 cars in a bad condition, or do you propose to lease the whole 1,200 that we now have? We received from the state, I think, 45 engines of all character. At least five of those received were absolutely condemned by the commissioners as unfit for use. They were worth nothing but the market price of the iron in the old frames and hulls, so that we really received but forty engines from the state, and most of them in a very bad condition; or if the old engines which were turned over are to be counted as engines, for a few hundred dollars we can buy five like them and turn them over to the state. We now have about sixty engines in good condition, most of them a great deal larger and much more valuable than those turned over to us by the state ever were. What do you propose to rent to the new lessees? The forty or forty-five old engines and hulls, or the sixty good engines, many of them almost new, one of which is worth two or three of the old ones?

You own about sixteen miles of railroad in the state of Tennessee, and real estate in the city of Chattanooga worth say a million dollars. We hold tax liens on that property for over one hundred thousand dollars. Do you propose to lease the property to the new lessees free from tax liens, or do you propose to litigate with us about the taxes, and turn over the litigation as a legacy to the new lessees?

I might extend this list of embarrassments which will beset you at every point when you attempt to make your new lease if you have not made some sort of honest settlement with the present lessees. A corporation that will probably be one of the most worthy and able competitors for the new lease is largely interested in this settlement. It is represented here by an intelligent and able attorney, who is vice-president of the company. He has seen this whole struggle. It is his duty to give honest advice to the company he represents. I know not what that advice will be. I have no intimation from him on the subject; but I do not see how he can advise his company to deal further with the state on the line of continuing the relations of lessor and lessee, when the state has shown a palpable disregard of the rights of the company he represents.

But this is not all. Suppose the Louisville and Nashville and the Richmond and Danville, with the companies represented by the Louisville and Nashville and of the Central and East Tennessee systems, now controlled by the Terminal company, should determine to make no bid for the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad; and suppose they should unite in sending everything which they send from the west to the south over the East Tennessee line from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and everything they send from the south to the west in like manner over the East Tennessee line. What company could afford in that case to pay the $35,000 a month as the minimum rental for the Western and Atlantic railroad, or what company could afforc to pay $20,000 a month for it. The road would then be only a short link between the cities of Chattanooga and Atlanta, with strong competitors on either side of it throwing the business off the road before it overreached its terminals by sending it over the competing line. I apprehend no judicious combination of capitalists would assume any such liability as $35,000 per month or the half of that as rental for the road under such circumstances.

I know nothing of the purposes of these corporations; but I know they are represented by shrewd and able men who watch their interests, and if they see that the state of Georgia deals unjustly and unfairly in her settlement with her lessees they may not be fascinated with her practices, and they may conclude that it is easier to fight her by bringing their competition to bear than it is to pay her an exhorbitant sum for the use of her road. There are already several competitors, and this legislature has granted a charter for another, one of the most formidable of the whole lot, the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, which is to run very soon between Atlanta and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Gentlemen, I beg you to think before you act. This question of the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad was one of the most important submitted to your decision by the people of Georgia. You have already consumed part of the time of the session in November upon the question of the lease of the road, and you have now consumed a large part of the one hundred days or more of the extra session of 1889. If, when you have consumed, as you will, quite an additional number of days, you bring forth a bill under which the road cannot be leased at all, or under which it cannot be leased except at a decided disadvantage, I fear the people of Georgia will not hold public meetings and return you their thanks for your ability and your statesmanship.

Suppose it were the purpose of the present Western and Atlantic Railroad company to take a little revenge for the injustice which they may feel that they have received at your hands. It is in their power to do the state in a single winter more harm in a legitimate manner than it would cost the state to pay our claim for betterments. I do not say that they will do it. It is not their purpose to make any threats on any subject connected with this business, and they prefer to suffer an injustice rather than be guilty of an injustice.

Business is prosperous this winter. The chances are that it will be for another year; probably so to a high degree. Whenever that is true it becomes necessary for a railroad company wanting fifty engines or 1,000 cars to give the order from six to twelve months ahead or the shops cannot furnish them. Now suppose you pass an act under which you lease the road to some other company; but that lease does not take place until somethne in next year, or it is in a shape where the legislature when it meets next November a year is to finally pass upon it or approve it. What then is the result? The heavy winter's business is upon the new lessees. They cannot buy engines and cars to do that business in time to prevent its loss to the company. If we should as the present lessees return to the state every car and every engine we received from her in as good condition as when we received them or other cars in exactly the same condition and character there would then be less than half enough to do the winter's business on the Western and Atlantic railroad. What would be the result? The new lessees would be put to a great disadvantage of competing with two or three other lines with which it would have to deal, and it would find itself so crippled for want of rolling stock that most of the business of the line would be turned over to the East Tennessee or some other one of the competitors.

It may be said that the state or the new lessees could buy the other half of our rolling stock, on which the state has no claim. Suppose we should conclude to sell it to somebody else and not to the new lessees, and they could not get other rolling stock sufficient to do the business? The result would be a substantial loss of the first winter's through business over the Western and Atlantic railroad in its fight with its new competitors. What would follow? When business is once turned off the Western and Atlantic and it becomes accustomed to the other line, it will take a struggle of years to get it back, and with the great competition you will not be able to do it to anything like its present extent. The result would be a depreciation of almost one-half in the value of your road.

The people of Georgia are therefore deeply interested in making an honest and fair settlement with the present lessees that they may have their influence with all the other competing corporations to aid in getting the best bid in their power for the new lease of the road.

The opposite course settles the conviction among railroad companies that the state of Georgia will not deal honestly with its lessees, and the result will necessarily be no lease at all, or a lease at a price greatly less than the road might bring under other and more favorable circumstances. In other words, if the state observes the rule that honesty is the best policy and makes a fair and just settlement with the present lessees it will greatly elevate her character, and she will much more than get back the amount paid us in the increased rental which will be paid for the road for the next twenty years by the new company whoever they may be.

Gentlemen, my pecuniary interest in this question is very small. I own but one-fourth of a share in the lease, or one ninety-second part of the whole. After the debts and claims are all paid, I do not calculate that there will be a large sum for distribution when we have had a reasonable settlement of the questions involved; though I hope that there will be something of a dividend. Probably my share of it will not exceed the taxes which I and my children will pay in a few years in addition to to what we now pay, so that I can scarcely be said to have any pecuniary interest at all, but my associates who are the principal owners of the stock have a very important interest in the question, and as their representative and as the president of the company from its day of organization, I feel that I should be derelict in my duty, as long as I am able to talk, if I should remain silent and not protest against the wrong that is likely to be done them.

I am a Georgian, and nearly all my life has been spent in the state. I feel the deepest possible interest in her prosperity, her honor and her glory, and as a Georgian I shall blush for shame if it should be justly said that she has repudiated a just and honest claim which upon every principle of equity and justice she was bound to pay.

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CEMENT FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY FIRE CLAY STOVE THIMBLES DRAIN PIPE STOVE FLUES SEWER PIPE PLASTER PARIS MARBLE DUST CHIMNEY TOPS COAL LIME

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

Fine Imported Cut Glass Chandeliers

Just in. The newest, daintiest, prettiest ever seen in the city. Call and see them. Also the largest assortment of

Gas Fixtures, Brackets, Etc.,

Hard Wood Mantels, Tile Hearths and Tile Facings South, at very low prices.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

wed fri sun

F. W. HART,

SASH AND DOOR COMPANY,

Manufacture and deal in

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mantels

Also Doors and Window Frames, Brackets, Balusters, Veranda Posts Corner Blocks, Plinth Blocks, Moulding, Etc. New designs in Scrol and Turned Work. Estimates and price lists furnished on application

Sales room, 41 and 43 Decatur Street.

Factory, Foundry Street, Atlanta, Ga.

sep 29—d3m sun wed fri

ATLANTA CITY BREWING CO.

BREWERS OF

THE FINEST BEER!

On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesh, proprietor. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

We Solicit the Patronage of the Trade

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

Notice to Debtors and Creditors

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE Oliver, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. September 18th, 1889.

ELIZABETH P. OLIVER,
Administratrix for Estate G. Oliver.

sep 25 d6t wed

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF Israel Putnam, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. September 2, 1889.

T. A. HAMMOND, JR., Administrator.

oct 2—d 6t wed

OFFICE OF FULTON COUNTY COMMISsioners of roads and revenues, October 8, 1889.—A petition having been filed praying for the straightening of the Marietta road opposite the "Collins Brick Works," and the same having been reported on favorably by the road commissioners, to whom it was referred. This is therefore to give notice to all concerned that said change will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in November, 1889, if no good cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN T. COOPER,
Clerk Com. R. & R.

oct 9-d4wwed

LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or grau; 40 colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. B. Avery & Co., druggists, Schumann's pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter sts.; L. Vance Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Lenno Emerson, Mountain Scene, Ga.; Roberts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES

W. C. HUDSON & CO.

We have the finest Shingles in Atlanta.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND retail dealers in long leaf yellow pine lumber, laths, flooring and ceiling, best in quality. Write for estimate. Mills on E. T. Va. and Ga. R. R. Capacity 50,000 ft. per day. Office and yard, 61 W. Mitchell. Telephone 1070. Atlanta, Ga.

KENTUCKY'S PRIDE.

THOROUGHBREDS OF THE BLUE-GRASS REGION.

LEXINGTON, Ky, September, 1889.

MATERIAL prosperity is rarely presented in as ideal a form as in this blue grass region of Kentucky.

The prosperity is general because the farmer is prosperous. The farmer is king and his kingdom is a garden spot.

To most people the name is suggestive of blue grass pastures and fine stock, and it is true that stock farming has been made a particularly successful vocation. While this is so, however, farmers that raise cotton and corn, as well as farmers that raise stock, might learn some valuable lessons in blue grass Kentucky.

Nature contributed the limestone and the grass, and did this much towards making it a stock country. Some very learned naturalists have maintained that the developments of stock species in this particular section is somewhat of an anomaly, so small a contribution was the blue grass and limestone. Other naturalists have reasoned in a wise-acrely fashion about limestone in the bones of animals and nutriment in grass, and fairly argued themselves into the position that nature's contribution was a potent factor in this wonderful development.

But everybody must admit that the main consideration—the progressive factor—has been the intelligence of the farmers themselves. Nature may have taken the first step in the development, but careful study and improved methods have made this, pre-eminently, the world's supply market for fine stock.

The evolution of the trotter is an illustration of this idea. There was a time, not many years ago, when 2:40 was considered a wonderful record, and yet, step by step, the record has been lowered to Maud S's. 2:08¾. The first record trotters were brought to Lexington about 1840, and Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See are both products of the same cross. The development of the trotter was made a scientific study. Horse breeding and horse training were made subjects of careful experiment, and the fame of the blue grass horses spread apace.

So with other stock—the development has been in keeping with the care and study given, and just so with all other farm industries.

In no other section of the south, perhaps, have improved methods been as carefully adapted to the requirements and advantages of the soil, and nowhere else south has farming proven so profitable.

IT PAYS TO HAVE FINE STOCK.

"Even if a farmer does not intend making a specialty of stock raising," remarked a prominent stable man yesterday, "it will pay him to use fine stock. They make the best work-horses. That old horse out there," pointing towards the object of his remark, "is a son of Bourbon Chief. He had his legs cut up in a fence when he was a yearling. He has been worked, and worked hard, for over seventeen years, and can pull more now than any mule in the county. He hasn't been able to get out of a walk since he was cut up so, but as a common dray horse I would not sell him for $100. There is something game about him, something intelligent—something you wont find in common stock.

"It don't cost any more to keep a fine horse than it does to keep a scrub. If a Georgia farmer, for example, wanted to improve his stock of horses he would select a good, sound, common mare, and breed by a standardbred stallion. Take the filly colts then and breed with another good stallion, and so on for two or three more generations. The dam inherits the virtues of all the lines in her pedigree, and every cross with a standard line raises the standard of your stock. Each step in this development may cost the difference between $25 and $50 or $100, but even if it is carried no further than the first generation, a colt that would have sold for $100 will sell for $250, and the profit is greater the higher the breed. There is always a market for fine horses. From the Withers's farm, just outside the city limits, fine horses were shipped not only to every state and territory in the union, including the Indian territory, but to England and other European countries, and to South America. One sale of six fine horses was to the Italian government. A number were shipped to Buenos Ayres. The market there is becoming a very considerable one. Prince Wilkes has been sold there. Ten horses were shpped from that farm to the king of the Sandwich Islands, and another recent shipment was to New Zealand. Of all those foreign sales the one to the Italian government was the only one made for breeding purposes. Other blue grass farms find the same wide market. The home demand is principally from the north and northwest, while the south uses very little fine stock. I don't think there are more than five standard bred stallions in the whole state of Georgia. Not long ago a Georgia man said to me: 'I would like to buy that stallion, but I'll take one that don't cost so much and improve the stock.' That's like a man too stingy and short sighted to buy improved watermelon seeds. He goes back to the beginning, years behind time. That fellow forgot that while the standard of his stock was being raised, the standard of already fine stock was being raised also, and that after years of trouble his stock would still be inferior. So the finer the stock the more valuable it is."

FAMILIES OF TROTTERS.

"Speaking broadly," continued the turfman, "the established families of trotters are Hambletonian, Membrino Chief, American Star, Pilot Junior, Clays, and Morgans. They are named about in order of their rank, and more great horses have come from Hambletonian than from all the others combined. Maud S. and Jay-Eye See are Hambletonian and Pilot Junior, Dexter was Hambletonian and Americon Star, Phallas is Hambletonian and Membrino Chief, George Wilkes and Electioneer are Hambletonian and Clay. Hambletonian and Morgan gave Belle Hamlin and Roslyn Wilkes. Each family has its characteristic traits, and each individual in a family has his own characteristics, and by judicious crossing and re-crossing improvement is continually being made. The horse inherits its trotting qualities from its sire, and usually its form and general appearance. A farmer might breed his common mare with a good stallion and the colts be good roadsters, after the sire. On the other hand he might breed from his common stallion by Maud S., and it would be an accident if the colts amounted to anything. Aberdeen's fastest colt was Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, and yet she was out of an unknown dam. The record came from the sire. On the other hand a horse inherits its disposition and temperament from the mother. Color is as apt to come from one as from the other.

"In crossing the breeds great care must be taken, for there is a great tendency to revert back, sometimes to a sire or dam through ten or fifteen generations. Curbs, spavin, blindness or any such constitutional defect is apt to be transmitted and it would be folly to breed from such stock. The property of heredity is as strong in horses as in man. Sometimes, however, a scrub colt exhibits fine trotting qualities. An old horse named Blue Bull, owned in Indiana, having no pedigree on either side, sired a number of remarkable trotters. On the other hand a colt from the standard bred sire and dam is no account. Usually this is due to the tendency to revert back. Bad qualities are more easily transmitted than good ones, and more fine horses revert to bad than scrubs to good qualities of an ancestor. Breeding is much more certain now than it used to be. The better family characteristic have been fixed by breeding and training.

"Breeding for color is very uncertain. If both parents are of the same color the colt will nearly always have that color. Bay is the best market color, because more people like it. Some people, of course, prefer the 'off' colors, white, black, or chestnut, but bay is the general favorite. Colors alone is no indication of a horse's breed or individual qualities. The pedigree is what counts. You might see one of those colts out there, uncurried and out of shape and you wouldn't think it was worth $10. A stock man, who knew the pedigree, would give $2,500 for it.

HOW TO KEEP A HORSE.

"The stable should be clean, well ventilated and give plenty of light. Straw is as good a flooring as any. The manure and used straw should be taken out every morning, the straw all piled in a corner of the stall and the floor swept clean. At night the straw is distributed evenly again over the floor, with new straw to take the place of that thrown out. Sawdust does very well for bedding to a stall.

"The great point in feeding horses is to feed them regularly. A horse's stomach will hold only four quarts. When that supply is exhausted he has no reserve fund, like the cow, and he suffers. So, also, when he is allowed to over-eat. When horses are growing they should be fed plentifully. The best green food is the blue grass, timothy and clover. Horeses like change in diet, just like people. This is especially true of young horses. A youngster needs oats for muscle. Corn puts fat on horses but is not good as a regular feed. It don't matter much with work stock, but even then oats are cheaper in the long run. A good rye pasture is an excellent food for colts in the winter time, with a little grain at night. Sorghum is good if cut before the juice is frozen, and feed stalk and all. The horses like the syrup, but make it a point to feed at regular hours—say 6, 12 and 6—and vary the diet occasionally."

NOTICE TO BOOKKEEPERS

And office men of Atlanta: You are earnestly requested to join in the celebration of "Bookkeepers' Day" at the Piedmont exposition on tomorrow, 17th inst.

The following arrangements have been determined on by the committee:

To assemble promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. in the chamber of commerce, when the procession will be formed under the command of the three marshals of the day—Captain Robert J. Lowry, Colonel A. W. Hilland Mr. Charles Currier.

The line of march will be as follows:

From corner of Pryor and Hunter streets along Pryor to Alabama, Alabama to Whitehall, Whitehall to Mitchell, Mitchell to Broad, Broad to Marietta, Marietta to Peachtree to Houston, Houston to Pryor, Pryor to Wall, Wall to Loyd—where the procession will embark on the Air-Line railroad train to the exposition grounds.

The banquet will be at 2'o'clock, p. m. at the "Club House."

The entire cost of the day, including admission—badge, banquet and transportation to and from the grounds—will be $1.25.

Every bookkeeper or officeman in the city is earnestly urged to call on Mr. W. F. Manry, at the Neal Loan and Banking company, No. 34 South Broad street, the old Constitution building, and pay the $1.25 and get a badge, or, if more convenient to anyone, the money can be paid to any of the banks in the city and the badges will be furnished.

If any find it impossible to go to the grounds, they are earnestly requested to meet at the chamber of commerce and join the procession in the city, which can be done without cost.

Any wearer of the badge will be admitted free into the exposition at any time during the day or night, or both. Now, let all the fraternity turn out and have a day of much-needed recration and social enjoyment.

WINFIELD WOOLF,
J. J. GONZALES,
C. P. COLE,
W. W. RICHARDS,
E. A. SPEER,
FRANK N. MALONE,
JAMES GILLESPIE,
S. M. BURBANK,
H. H. GOLDSMITH,
EUGENE DOBBS,
PETER F. CLARK,
W. W. RICHARDSON,
Committee.

Held By the Enemy.

In his great production, "Held by the Enemy," which is coming here next Friday and Saturday, William Gillette has successfully solved the problem of writing a play with the great civil war as a plot. He has avoided wounding the feelings of either the blue or the gray, and yet he tells a story of powerful interest. All the world admires a brave man. Each side has a hero in this drama, which is rich in sentiment, pathos and human feeling. It is intensely exciting without the improbable situations so common in most of the modern plays. A union soldier and a confederate soldier are the principal characters. Both are actuated by the highest sense of honor and the loftiest patriotism. "Held by the Enemy" is devoid of the prejudice and passion of the fratricidal strife. It is an inspiration, and its success has been no greater than the merits of the production deserve. Everybody should see it.

Lizzie Evans Coming.

Mr. Will J. Duffy, the handsomest advance agent on the road, reached the city last night and is talking Lizzie Evans. "The Little Electric Battery" will be here Monday and Tuesday of next week.

The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

OF INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

Some Valuable Facts that Every Lady in America Should Know.

MRS. DR. MARY A. BRANNON, No. 6 Pulliam street, Atlanta, Ga., prepares remedies for the successful treatment of all female disorders, displacements and falling of the womb, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, leucorrhea, irregular and painful menstruation, change of life, pregnancy and easy child birth. Mrs. Dr. Brannon's Female Ointment, with special constitutional treatment suited to each case, is proving to be the most successful, and is making cures after many of the best male physicians have failed to give any relief whatever. Remedies sent by mail or express securely sealed, with full directions. Her prices are reasonable. In writing give history of case, stating age, and enclose stamp for Treatise of Female Diseases, to Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 6 Pulliam street, Atlanta, Ga.—adv. wed sun

A Card.

To the Farmers' Alliance: Recognizing the great difficulty which some of you have had, and are still having in obtaining a supply of cotton bagging, I take this opportunity of informing you that I have the best substitute for jute bagging yet offered—a substitute which has the unqualified indorsement of alliance stores, gins, etc., all over the state, also the indorsement of the president of the State Farmers' Alliance—Colonel Livingston—which reads as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., October 3, 1889.—Paul M. Atkinson: Dear Sir: The substitute for jute bagging which you are selling, I regard as a good one. Some localities are finding more or less difficulty in getting a supply of cotton bagging. In such cases I cheerfully recommend yours as an excellent substitute, and one wholly independent of the jute trust. Wishing you success, I am yours, etc.

L. F. LIVINGSTON,
President Georgia State Farmers' Alliance.

My goods are cheaper, stronger and much heavier than cotton bagging and will please you. Over 2,000,000 yards sold in thirty days. All communications will receive prompt attention. Respectfully,

PAUL M. ATKINSON,
Markham House, Atlanta, Ga.
oct 14—d5t

Ladies Central Presbyterian church will open a restaurant at 17 N. Pryor street, Saturday, October 12, benefit home missions. Any donations from the members of the congregation will be gratefully received. sat sun

PERSONAL.

GEORGE TURPIN, of the Macon Volunteers, was in the city yesterday. George came up to enjoy himself, and he certainly knows how to do it.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shade and room mouldings, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

MR. G. EISEMAN, of Baltimore, is in the city the guest of his brother, Mr. Joe Eiseman. He is at the head of the manufacturing department in Baltimore.

COLONEL GEORGE JORDAN, one of the most popular commercial travelers on the road, after an absence of two weeks, is at home in this city.

DR. ROBT. N. HARBIN, a graduate of the state university and now a prominent young physician of Calhoun, Ga., is in the city amongst the exposition visitors, stoping at the Markham.

EDITOR P. T. MCCUTCHEN, of the Franklin News, came up yesterday to look at the exposition

MR. OLIVER CRANSTON, who has been in the brokerage business in this city for some time, has moved to Augusta and will open business in that city. The many friends of Mr. Cranston regret his departure. He is sure to succeed, however, in any field. Courteous, gentlemanly and business-like, he makes friends wherever he goes.

SEND your collars and cuffs to Troy Steam Laundry. Best work in the south. Telephone u Wagon will call for and deliver packages. 1w

DR. W. H. LEYDEN, specialist in diseases of the skin, office and residence corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street; hours 7 to 8½ a. m., 12½ to 2½, 6 to 9 p. m. sun wed

Dr. FRANK T. JENKINS
Specialist,

Late of University Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of throat, nose, ear, chest and stomach, catarrhal affections, acute and chronic. Office 9—9½ Peachtree st. Atlanta, Ga. Hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p.m. july28 3m fol per

German Lutheran church fair, Centennial hall, open every night. Dancing from 10 to 12.

JEWELRY.

F. J. STILSON,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEALINGS
—AND—
BOTTOM PRICES

Exposition Cup 75c, Daisy Rings solid gold 50c. 7n top col n r m

PRINTING, Bank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
Consult them before placing your orders.

KENNY & SATZKY,
Merchant Tailors.
29 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

Sept 28 1y

What Shall We Call It?

Would you call an advertisement copied word for word borrowing or stealing?



Full Line of Dr. Pray's Manacure Goods.

CITRON CREAM, Price 25c. Should be of a light green color. As suggested and recommended by the Constitution of Oct, 7th.

Coaline Powder for Headache—A Specific.
Bay Rum, Imported, 25c bottle.

Tutt's pills	15c
Topaz Cordial	73c
Swansdown Powder	10c
Beef, Iron and Wine	58c
B. B. B.	58c
Genuine Allcock's Plasters	10c
Stuart's Gin and Buchu	73c
Pemberton's Wine Coca	65c
Horsford's Acid phosphate	38c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	73c
Hop Bitters	73c
Bradycrotine	37c
Lubin's extract, bulk	43c
Lubin's Powder	15c
Warner's Safe Cure	83c
Nerve and Bone Liniment	15c
Persian Insect Powder	10c, 15c, 25c and 50c
Lemon Elixir	38c
Brown's Iron Bitters	73c
Harter's Iron Tonic	70c
Magnolia Balm	47c
Blue Castile Soap, bar	23c
M. & L. Florida Water, large	60c
Seidlitz Powder, full weight, 12 in box	30c
Pear's Soap, 3 cake box	48c
Domestic Ammonia, pint	18c
Recamier Cream	$1 15
Cook's Pills	10c
Hall's Hair Renewer	73c
Orange Blossom	74c

Out-of-town customers will please remit by money order or postal note. Watch this list. Medicine glasses given to customers.

Jacobs' Compound Capsules of Quinine and Dovers Powder—AN OLD AND EFFICIENT REMEDY FOR COLDS. Price, 25c per box.

For Diseases of Women WE HAVE SECURED THE AGENCY OF DR. SAWYER'S UTERINE CAPSULES.



The shortest line from Chattanooga and Birmingham to New Orleans.

Direct connection is made for Texas, Mexico and California.

Only eleven hours from Chattanooga to Cincinnati and Lousville with through trains and no change.

Direct connection made in Cincinnati for the northwest, north and east, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, New York and Boston.

W. E. Reynolds, T.P. A., No. 15 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

D. J. Mullaney, Division Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. C. Gault, General Manager, [illegible] Edwards, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

H. G. C. HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL. CURES IN 1 TO 3 DAYS. GUARANTEED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE H.G.C. CHEMICAL CO. JACKSONVILLE FLA.

At wholesale by A. J. [illegible]GER. Sold by all druggists.

The East Atlanta Land Company

Has several vacant lots near the center of the city suitable for business, and will lease them as vacant lots or will improve and lease to responsible parties.

APPLY TO

Litt Bloodworth, Jr., Secretary.

Office—Inman Park, corner Edgewood avenue and Elizabeth street.

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING.

MY FALL AND WINTER STOCK

IS NOW READY!

Reliable Goods at Bottom Prices!

I carry the largest assortment of Clothing in Atlanta. All prices! All styles! All sizes! Call and examine my stock. Suits made to order.

GEORGE MUSE
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

Bluthenthal & Bickart,
B. & B.
WHOLESALE WHISKIES!
The Representative House of Georgia
46 and 48 Marietta Street, Atlanta.
oct 2 1y un muse

JOS. THOMPSON,
IMPORTER, DISTILLER
—AND—
Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealer.

Carry in stock a choice line of

RED AND WHITE WINES,

Clarets of My Own Bottling, Tiger Brand Pilsener Beers and LEADING BRANDS OF RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Monogram, Capital City Club, Cabinet, Hermitage, Maryland Club, Old Crow, Old Jordan, McBrayer and many others. The finest imported Olive Oil.

I have just received a large shipment of the very

FINEST KEY WEST CIGARS

And will offer them to the public at a very reasonable figure. The cigar business is an addition to my wholesale liquor trade. I will from this time carry a very large stock of cigars. Yesterday I received a large shipment of Havana cigars direct from the island of Cuba. They were put up expressly for me, and are sold under my name and guarantee. My friends and customers throughout the south will please bear in mind that the cigars I handle are the very finest quality of Cuban cigars, and that they were imported direct from Cuba, and will be sold at a very low price. In adding the cigar to my liquor business, I will have facilities for carrying on an extensive trade, and will give my patrons the benefit of the favors shown me in purchasing my large stock. Send in your orders and they will be promptly filled;

Send for Price List - - - Telephone 48

GEORGE W. MARKENS,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER.
PENNSYLVANIA RYE AND KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY.

Monogram Rye, Finches's Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club. Full line of Champagnes, Fine Wines, etc. Send for Price List. Country Orders Solicited. Postoffice Box 201. 44 SOUTH PRYOR STREET. sept17d6m under Joe Thomp

FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS.
POTTS & POTTS,
24 Peachtree St., - - - - Atlanta, Ga
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
Fine Whiskies.

And the only agents in this territory for Joseph Schlitz's "Pilsener Milwaukee bottled beer. We carry in stock the best brands of importe Wines and Liquors. Telephone No. 175.

sep1-1y und Scip

J. M. DOBBS. W. E. DOBBS.
DOBBS LUMBER CO.
Successors to
FULTON LUMBER AND MF'G CO.,
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FINISH
MANTELS,

Doors and Window Frames, Brackets Balusters, Veranda Posts, Corner Blocks, Plinth Blocks, Mouldings, etc. New designs in Scroll and Turned Work. Rough and Drossed Lumber. Office and Planing Mill,

Cor. MITCHELL AND MANGUM Sts

CHAS. A. CONKLIN MFG CO
(SIGN OF THE DOGS.)
69 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA.



TIN PLATE IMPORTERS,
TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS,



STOVES at Foundry Prices.

Visitors at the Exposition Will Do Well to Visit Our Store and Examine Our Stock and Prices.

House Furnishing Goods of All Kinds. Look for Big Dogs on Whitehall St

Atlanta Machine Works,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Ornamental and Structural Iron Work,
CRESTINGS, FENCES, GUARDS, GRILLES, GATES, IRON FRONTS,
COLUMNS, STAIRWAYS, BUILDERS' IRON, &c.. &c
TELEPHONE 56
ATLANTA, - - - - - - GEORGIA

CLOTHING.

JAS. A. ANDERSON
& CO.



Instead of holding our Bargains until buying time is nearly over we start the season with them.

OUR STOCK
S NOW OVERFLOWING.

Men's Suits.
Men's Overcoats.
Boys' Suits.
Boys' Overcoats.

NECKWEAR!

All the latest styles

THE BEST STOCK OF
FURNISHING GOODS!
IN THE CITY.

We cordially invite your inspection,

JAS A. ANDERSON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors and Clothiers
41 Whitehall St.

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l. W. Goode. Albert L. Beck

SAM'L W, GOODE & CO.'S
Real Estate Offers.

If you wish to invest a small sum to great profit call on us and buy one of the remaining eight lots in the subdivision of that beautiful

Capitol Avenue Property!
Of 122 Lots.

All have been sold to excellent parties except the eight we now offer. They are high, level and covered with beautiful grove, and are 50x120 feet to an alley. Price $100 to $150 each on very liberal terms. No better opportunity in Atlanta for a small investment. Property is inside city limits.

$600 for beautiful lot, 150x375 feet, with side alley. All covered by large oak grove; five minutes' walk from Grant park, Little Switzerland and dummy line. Very liberal terms.

$1,000 for a Spring street lot 50x120 feet west and south of Baltimore block.

$1,000 each for two central Luckie street lots.

$1,000 for a Forest avenue lot 50x150 feet to an alley high and choice.

$3,750 for a neat 6 r Merritts avenue cottage, with water, gas, fine lot, excellent neighborhood, belgian pavement, etc.

Half acre West Peachtree lot for $5,000.

87x200 feet, on West Peachtree, 4 r cottage, east front, high, choice. $5,500.

Fortress avenue lot 50x100 feet, very high and choice, east front, near Glass Works and E. T., V. and G. shops, only $600.

West Baker street lot near Williams, $1,500.

North avenue corner lot near Peachtree, $1,600.

300 feet on Jackson street car line and 300 feet on Blackman street, for $2,600.

ree East Pine street lots, one corner, all together $9 00.

$2,400 for neat new Hood street cottage, near Whitehall street car line.

$3,000 for Windsor street cottage, 5 rooms, new, fine lot.

2 acres, beautiful, at Edgewood, $1,500 cash—one week.

24 acres $1,500 on Georgia railroad, long front on wagon road in rear, also long front, 2 r houses, plain stables, etc., only one mile below Decatur, with railroad station on the land.

41 acres at Hapeville on Central railroad, 4 r cottage, besides servant's room, barn and orchard, 1,500 feet front, $4,000—will exchange for city property.

$200 per acre for 36 acres near Fulton Electric rail road, east front, shaded and choice.

7 acres near Angier Spring, $1,700, on Angier Spring road, and runs back to Ponce de Leon avenue.

Boulevard corner lot between Decatur street and Edgewood avenue, $900.

8 lots 50x180 feet each, one block from Metropolitan dummy line, near Lake Abana, $200 each, one-third cash, remainder on long time.

3 lots each 50x180 feet, on Metropolitan dummy line, one a corner lot, one has neat 4 r cottage, new, on it—$1,750 for all.

100x375 feet, high beautiful, choice, $500—part of the Logan property, near Grant park and on route to Confederate Veterans' home; one-third cash, remainder long time.

200 acres 2½ miles from our office, well improved with dwelling, barns, fruit, etc., $30,000; one-third cash, remainder 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent.

Choice central Peachtree home, No. 201, splendid 10 room, 2 story house, with all conveniencies and necessary outbuildings. Lot 50x200 feet, with side alley.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

SPIDER

Name this paper. oct1—d3m

MISCELLANEOUS

50 CENTS

For a silver plated gold lined cup. Initials engraved free.
A souvenier of the exposition.
Daisy and forget-me-not gold rings, 45 cents.

Freeman & Crankshaw.

VanWinkle Gin and Machinery Company,
Office 214 Marietta Street.
Factory on Belt Line and W. & A. Railroad.
Telephone 303.
E. VAN WINKLE Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Tr.
sep8d6m 8p under F&C.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

Reliable Jewelers.

Exposition visitors make no mistake in buying from us.

Most houses will make you higher prices. This house will make you lower prices.

If you wear Spectacles, come to us for these also.

We understand our business.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
57 Whitehall St.

We deal in hardwood lumber and make fine mantels and interior finish a specialty.
GEO. S. MAY & CO.,
141 W. Mitchell St.

LARGEST STOCK
IN THE SOUTH
Watches, Diamonds
AND
JEWELRY.

Our prices are positively lower than any house in the south.

A. L. DELKIN & CO
93 Whitehall st, Atlanta, Ga.
sep7 d1y. 1si col 8p

Cabinets $3.00 per dozen during the exposition. Fine work only. Frames made to order. J. J. Faber, photographer, 28 1-2 Whitehall street.

— THE —
Weather Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

FAIR — WASHINGTON, October 15.—Indications for Georgia: Fair till Thursday night; slightly warmer; northerly winds: — WARM

LOCAL FORECAST:

☞The weather today (Oct. 16) for ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be fair and warmer.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING,
ATLANTA, Ga., October 15.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridiau time—at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Eads	30.10	62	48	NE	8	.00	PtCludoy
Pensacola	30.14	60	44	N	8	.00	Cloudless
Mobile	30.16	68	10	N	12	.00	Cloudless
Montgomery	30.14	70	38	NW	Light	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans	30.16	66	36	N	6	.00	Cloudless
Galveston	30 18	68	56	NE	8	.00	Cloudless
Palestine	30.20	62	50	NE	Light	.00	Cloudless
Corpus Christi	30.10	72	70	NE	12	.04	Cloudless
Brownville	30.16	74	68	SE	Light	.00	Cloudless
Rio Grande City	30.16	82	60	SE	6	.00	PtCloudy
Meridian	30.20	58	30	N	6	.00	Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
7 a. m	30.13	42	85	NW	13	.00	Cloudless
7 p. m	30.17	54	31	N	13	.00	Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer 63
Minimum Thermometer 39
Total Rainfall ..... .00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall
Atlanta, Ga	63	39	.00
Cartersville, Ga	62	40	.00
Columbus, Ga	82	38	.00
Chattanooga, Tenn	66	42	.00
Gainesville, Ga	68	36	.00
Greenville, S. C	64	44	.00
Griffin, Ga	64	40	.00
Macon, Ga	84	52	.00
Newnan, Ga	74	44	.00
Spartanburg, S. C	64	30	.00
Toccoa, Ga	70	36	.00
West Point, Ga	66	46	.00

M. H. PERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corps.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravith.
"T" indicates trace of rainfall.
* indicates frost.

ATWOOD'S STORY.

AFTER FOUR MONTHS IN A HOSPITAL HE RETURNS TO HIS HOME.

Knowing That His Mind Was Unbalanced He Wanders About the Country and Is Sent to a Hospital in Worchester, Mass.

Mr. C. S. Atwood is home again.

Everybody in Atlanta is familiar with Mr. Atwood's career as a newspaper man, and of his troubles that created such a sensation last spring.

When the Evening Capitol failed, Mr. Atwood endeavored to repair his broken fortunes, and started several schemes, all of which failed.

The cause of their failure was soon apparent, for although Mr. Atwood was well versed in newspaper and printing business generality, he had lost the ability of controlling himself, and his efforts were fruitless.

Simultaneously with the failure of the paper, his mind failed also, and he became but a wreck of his former self.

The story of his strange actions, his arrest and dismissal on a charge of lunacy, and his final disappearance is a subject that is painfully familiar to himself and his friends in Atlanta. But he is home again, well and living happily with his family at No. 39 Powers street.

THE STORY OF HIS WANDERINGS

is best told by himself as he recounted it last night when interviewed at the hall of Red Cross lodge Knights of Pythias, of which he is a member.

"It was a curious thing," he said, "and the fact that my mind was out of order, and I knew it, was all the more painful, for the knowledge of an infirmity over which I had no control, and the consciousness that I was making myself an object of ridicule and curiosity, and that people shunned and avoided me."

"You knew you were not yourself, then?"

"Yes, for sometime before the paper failed I began to feel it, and when I got to my worst, I suffered tortures untold. I imagined that people had me crowded against a wall, that I was in an excavation out of which I could not escape. Oh, it was the agonies of the damned that I suffered in those days. When I went to Cincinnati: when I came back to Atlanta, all the time I was harrassed and haunted by a thousand hallucinations."

"How come you to go north?"

"Well, I had a good deal of money about me and I gave it to anybody and everybody. Finally, I decided to go to my mother's home in New London, Conn. To show you what a fool I was, after buying my ticket, I threw away nearly all the money I had and did not eat a mouthful until I arrived in New York."

"You must have been pretty hungry?"

"Hungry? Why, when I got there I found that I had two dollars and a half, and it took two dollars to take me to New London. I took that other fifty cents, and you never saw the like of cheap stuff I bought and ate with that half a dollar."

WANTED TO GO AND COULDN'T.

"How did you get away from New York?"

"Well, I tell you. I was such a fool then that I would go down to the wharf every day and see the boat go off, and had not the power to board it and go home. After it was gone I would curse myself—you know I grew very wicked after I lost my mind—for not having the power to board it. Finally after four days of that, one Thursday I went on board at 11 o'clock, an hour ahead of time. I swore to myself that I would stay there in spite of the world until the boat pulled off. I grew almost frenzied, and would keep feeling for my knife, swearing that I would stab the man who came to remove me."

"Nobody came?"

"Of course, no one paid any attention to me, as outwardly I was calm and quiet. Finally the boat left, and as it went puffing away, I laughed and fairly shouted, waving a farewell to New York. I went below and remember drinking a bottle of champagne and eating all I could hold. My bill was three dollars and a half, and when I was called on to settle my bill I swore I did not owe the man a cent and had not eaten anything."

"Did he raise a row?"

"No, he looked at me and said:

"'Oh, I see you're a fool. I don't mean exactly that, but you're off your balance.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'that is what they have all been saying.'

"'Where?' he asked.

"'At my home in Atlanta, Ga.'

"'All right; go on—I guess you needn't pay anything.'

"'I don't owe you anything.' I persisted, firing up.

"'Go on, now, or I will make you pay,' he replied, turning away.

"Then you went on home?"

"I went to my mother's home, and when I met her and had a little cry over my troubles I felt better, and remained around there several days.

SENT TO WORCESTER, MASS.

"How came you to be sent to Worcester?"

"I went up to Warren, Mass., to see an old schoolmate who had been educated for a physician, but never entered into active practice. I wanted him to do something for me. While driving, near the outskirts of town, the horse ran against a stone and I struck him four very severe blows. He then ran into the town, and I was arrested. After a night in a damp cell I grew worse and they decided that I was insane and sent me to the Worcester hospital for lunatics."

"How long did you remain there?"

"One hundred and twenty-four days. I stayed until the state inspector came down and pronounced me well, and I was then released. During that time I regained my mental balance, and my health was completely restored."

"Did your wife know where you were?"

"No, she corresponded with my mother, but the authorities would not allow anything to be said about my whereabouts, and during my term there I was completely cut off from the outside world."

THE HOME COMING.

"How did you get home?"

"When I was released I went to my mother's home, and she furnished me means to get as far as Savannah, and there I went to Mr. J. H. Estill, of the Morning News, who most kindly gave me a pass to Atlanta, and here I am with my little family, once more well and ready for work, thank God."

"What are you going to do?"

"I intend to go into the insurance business, but I shall rest up completely before I go into business. My wife does not want me to go into the printing business anymore."

"Did you suffer any pain?"

"No physical pain, but mental torments indescribable. I am still weak, and a little absent minded, but I am pronounced a perfectly well man by my physicians, and I feel very happy over my restoration."

A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:

"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it cost them anything—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restoged me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is gaaranteed to cure those delicate diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

Opera Glass Holders,

the very latest styles; also a beautiful line of opera glasses. This is the first season of the "pearl alluminum," with patent automatic holder. Call and see them at Hawkes' Optical Depot before they are all sold. Remember the place, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street. 2t

From an Atlanta Drummer.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: You doubtless remember me getting a glass of you nearly three weeks ago. I had then given up all hopes of ever being able to read again. The last three weeks, however, with the use of your eyeglasses my eyes have been wonderfully benefitted, and I have been enabled to do a great deal of reading, the first I had done in two years, and moreover I have great hopes of their entire recovery in a few years. I cannot too highly recommend your glass to my friends. Yours respectfully,
E. C. CALLAWAY,
With More, Marsh & Co.

These famous lenses can not be bought on the exposition grounds. Sold and fitted only at Hawkes' optical depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street. 2t

Look Out for Them.

The great reputation my spectacles and eye glasses have attained throughout the United States, has led unscrupulous persons to counterfeit them. There are none genuine unless the name of Hawkes is stamped on the frame, and I would respectfully announce that I positively employ no peddlers. These glasses are not sold on the exposition grounds, but are fitted to all eyes free of charge at Hawkes' Optical Depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street. Every pair warranted. 2t

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business—All Kinds of Work Promptly Executed.

Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.
Telephone 151. 1y

A useful souvenir will be given away to all who visit my store during the exposition. E. W. Blue, 97 and 99 Peachtree. Close to the house that Jack built. su wed fri—til nov1

THANKSGIVING TURKEYS.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl Take the Place of Summer Salads.

One hundred and fifty turkeys.
Fifty fat turkeys a day for three days.

That is what the sales of one prominent wholesale firm amounted to for three days of last week, and another large invoice of Thanksgiving birds are expected tomorrow.

This is the result of the governor's proclamation, for the turkey is a loyal and patriotic bird, and it requires no extradition papers to bring him down from his home in the Tennessee mountains to assist at the Thanksgiving feast, where he always gives himself up, body and soul, to the task of entertaining the guests.

These birds sell for 13 cents a pound, and bring from $1.25 to 1.50 each.

Game birds of all kinds are coming in now, and game suppers will delight the petted palates of Atlanta gourmands from now till the dogwood blossoms are open again in the happy hunting grounds.

Big, fat ducks from the Atlantic coast bring $1.25 a pair.

Pheasants from the plains of the west bring from $1.50 to $1.75 a pair.

Prairie chickens could be had, but they come too high. They are worth $5.50 a dozen in Chicago, but the express added would add two dollars more to their market value in Atlanta. So as they are in Chicago they will stay there until the season is farther advanced.

But there are plenty of quails at 20 to 25 cents each.

Doves 20 cents.
Larks 15 cents.

Occasionally somebody sends in a yellow hammer, but they are rather for ornament than use.

Squirrels are scarce at 25 cents.
Hares at 15 cents.

Bear meat and venison have arrived and sell for 20 cents a pound.

Frog legs, the oddest of market delicacies, come from Chicago, and sell for 25 cents a pair.

Possums are worth 30 cents to $1.

The fish market is amply supplied, except as to mackerel. A strange thing about this fish is that they run with blue fish. About one hundred blue fish are caught to every mackerel, and the blue fish catch has been very meagre, consequently mackerel are scarce at 20 cents a pound.

Pompano 20 cents.
Mackinaw trout 15 cents.
Lake salmon 10 cents.
White fish 15 cents.
Pickerel 10.
Sheephead 10.
Bass 10.
Snapper 10.
Mullet 8.
Bluefish 10.
Whiting 35 cents a string.
Blackfish 35.
Chattahoochee river cats 25 cents a string and just as delicious as it is possible to imagine.
Mobile plants 50 cents a quart.
Selects 40.
Savannahs 30.
Eels, slippery, at 5 cents each.
Celery goes at 60 to 75 cents a dozen.
Cranberries 20 cents a quart.
Vegetables are going, going, going.
String beans languid at 7½ cents.
Cabbages robust at 4 cents.
Onions strong at 30 cents a peck.
Turnips firm at 5 cents a bunch.
Egg plants are addled at 5 cents each.
Beets are dead at 5 cents.
Tomatoes shaky at 10 cents a quart.
Field peas are flighty at 15 cents a peck.
Fruits of the season are plentiful.
New Florida oranges 50 cents a dozen.
Bannanas 25.
Lemons 30.
Limes 20.
Apples, prime, 50 cents a peck.
Pomegranates 50 cents a dozen.
Pears from California, 50.
Sugar cane 2 for 5.
Grapes 15 to 20 cents a pound.
New cocoanuts 10 cents each.

The spring chicken no longer makes any pretensions to feelings of tenderness, but has come out in his true colors, feel independent and above board, and the old hens are happy as the pullets, at 25 to 35 cents each.

Eggs are coming in lively after the summer jealousies have been adjusted and the female fowls have resumed business; and they sell for 17½ to 20 cents a dozen, fresh and flavored to suit the queen's taste.

Scrofula is a more formidable enemy than either consumption or cancer uane, for scrofula combines the worst possible fore ates of both It is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

There are various kinds of troubles in this life; some are greater and harder to bear than others. Most troubles are brought on ourselves, but not so in every case; some can be averted, others cannot. Troubles that are mole hills to one are mountains to others. A great many people in this world take great delight in causing others trouble. It is almost impossible to depict these low down, miserable and contemptible curs who are stigmas on the name of the devil himself. Take an old abominable and detestable tattler, who knows more about other people and their business than they know themselves, going around telling their miserable mechinations, not hesitating to add a few more damnable damning words, if they are needed, to make the story effective. How much better would it be if all would practice charity toward each other and cover up the many faults of their neighbor?

Among the greatest troubles to which fallen man is subject to, is rectal disease, (piles, fistula, etc.) and some are so often neglected because considered by many incurable. They can be cured, and I can do it. My treatment for these is effectual and painless. No harsh measures are used, and you can be cured of these troubles without the torture formerly attending this treatment. I mean just what I say, and am willing to prove it to you. I can refer you to any number of cases I have cured, and let them bear me out in what I say. Do you wish to investigate what I say? If so, call on me or write for any further information, which I will cheerfully give you. Practice limited to specialty.

Respectfully,
R. G. JACKSON, M. D.,
No. 42¼ Whitehall St.,
wed fri sun no2 Atlanta, Ga.

An Interesting Thought!

200,000.
200,000 Organs.
200,000 Estey Organs.
200,000 Estey Organs have been manufactured. Think of it. Try and realize what it means. It is one organ finished every week since Noah built the ark.

Do you suppose it would be possible, with a sufficient number of men, to build a fine Reed Organ all compete in seven hours? No doubt it would, but it would certainly require a large force of skilled men to do it. Now, if the Estey Organ company had taken so long a time as seven hours they would have had to begun before Columbus discovered America in order to complete 200,000 organs in 1883.

They have actually been building their famous Reed Organs forty years, averaging about one organ in thirty-five minutes. And not building them only. They have sold them.

No other organ can show such sales. What does it prove? Simply that the ESTEY Organ is the favorite, that it is the best value for the money invested, that it has been the choice with the majority of persons who have purchased organs.

You can't make any mistake in choosing an ESTEY, for the great majority is with you.

Go to the ESTEY Organ Co.'s ware-rooms, corner Marietta and Broad streets, Atlanta, Ga., and you can be suited in price and terms. sept 18—tf

G. W. ADAIR.
SALE.

12 acre tract near Georgia railroad, just the thing to subdivide.

Vacant lot on Pryor, Crumley, Formwalt, Richardson, Smith, McDaniel, Whitehall and Cooper streets.

Large corner lot on Frazier street, shade trees, 5 room house.

Five cottages near Walker street school at from $1,500 to $2,000.

A splendid manufacturing site on W. and A. R. R. side track, and new building all ready for machinery, cheap.

Vacant lots on Ponce de Leon avenue, Boulevard, Jackson street.

The handsomest vacant lot on Peachtree street. A special bargain.

Railroad fronts on Ga. R. R., E. T. R. R., Central and W. and A. R. R.

Central property on Pryor, Hunter, Forsyth, Whitehall, Decatur, Loyd, Wheat and Mitchell street.

RENT.

I have for rent an elegant new 11 room residence on Washington street.

A Peachtree residence near in.

A large store room on Alabama street.

Offices and sleeping rooms on Whitehall, Peachtree and other central streets.

The third floor of Rawson building on Alabama street formerly occupied by Moore's business college.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball house,
8d Wall street.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. Its used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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Of Every Description.

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Hotels, Residences and Business Offices fitted with the latest Electrical appliances, Electric Gas Lighting, Burglar and Fire Alarms. Also, Speaking Tubes, Telegraph Instruments and Supplies. All work guaranteed. Estimates on application,

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The most perfect Machine for reduplicating Circular Letters, Quotations, Price Lists, etc., either Typewriten or Autographic.
THOUSANDS IN USE.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
21½ Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
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—MADE TO ORDER AT—
THORNTON & GRUBB'S,
28 Whitehall Street,

In all the leading styles. Our stock of Mouldings is larger and more complete than ever before, and our prices are as low as the lowest. Special prices made during this month. Visitors to the Exposition who expect to buy frames will do well to

See Our Samples Before Purchasing.

We also have on exhibition the finest collection of Etchings and Engravings ever shown by a southern house. Nothing handsomer for a Bridal Present or present of any kind.
Fine Stationery, Engraving Cards, Etc., a specialty.

THORNTON & GRUBB.
d

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.
J. C. Hendrix & Co.
REAL ESTATE CENTER.

We have 22 acres with 2,000 feet railroad front on Belt road.

8 acres, with 500 feet railroad front, Belt road.

12 acres beautiful grove West End. Splendid piece for subdivision.

Railroad front on Western and Atlantic railroad from ten to fifty acres, to suit purchaser,

8 acres on Washington street, just on limits of city; lays beautiful on Washington, Crew and Capitol avenue; just the place to pick up a few thousand dollars.

4 commanding large lots near glassworks.

20 acres near East Tennessee shops.

Large corner lot, beautiful grove, West Peachtree street.

Choice lot Hunnicutt avenue.

1,000 feet on Boulevard, running through to Jackson. Will sell. A bargain if taken in a few days.

Acre block in every direction.

Houses and lots on all the principal streets that no one else can sell.

Lots on Peachtree street, Washington street Capitol avenue, Boulevard, Whitehall street, Jackson street, Ponce de Leon avenue, Crew street Pryor street, Forest avenue.

And all the streets we have lots to sell to suit any demand.

A seven room house near in. Must sell.

House renting for $11 per month on street with water, gas, belgian blocks, etc., for $1,000.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
Oct 10-1m 8p 31 S. Broad St.

Artists' Materials!
SUPPLIES FOR ALL KINDS OF
Painting, Drawing, Etc.
A. P. TRIPOD,
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, etc.
45 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TENTS, AWNINGS.
A. ERGENZINGER,
12 East Hunter, Uptairs, Atlanta.

CLOTHING.

Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Every Department Offers Special Attractions
IN
New Fall and Winter Novelties!
High Class Clothing at Correct Prices.
HIRSCH BROS., Clothiers and Tailors,
42 and 44 Whitehall St.

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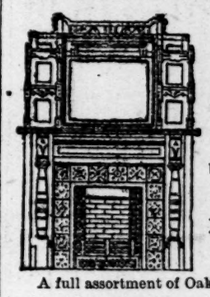


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Gin Belts any width and length made to order on short notice.
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JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.,
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8 W. WALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Write or telephone us for bottom prices on Boilers, Engines, Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Gas Engines, Passenger or Freight Elevators, Iron Tanks, Wood or Iron Working Machinery, Planers, Mouilding Blanks, Pulleys, Shafting, etc. 8p tu th & s



Hard Wood Lumber
AND
FINE INTERIOR FINISH!
J. C. PECK & SON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Stairs, Mantels and Interior Finish
FINE CARVING A SPECIALTY.
A full assortment of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Maple, Cedar, etc., always on hand.
8psun wed 8, 10, 12 and 14 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

CLOTHING.

EISEMAN BROS
FALL STYLES
Every Department Full of
NEW THINGS FOR FALL WEAR.

In Our Men's Clothing Department.

A grand stock of men's ready-made garments, all cut in the latest style, and made up from the newest and most fashionable woolens.

In Our Boy's Department.

Beautiful new styles in boy's short and long pants suits. In this department our stock is three times as large as any shown elsewhere.

In Our Furnishing Department.

The finest underwear, hosiery and most beautiful neckwear ever brought to Atlanta.

In Our Hat Department.

All the new fall shapes in men's silks and derbys. We are sole agents for Taylor's celebrated hats. Silk hats purchased of us ironed free of charge.

EISEMAN BROS.
ONE-PRICE
Clothiers, Tailors, Furnishers and Hatters
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET